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The Age of Innocence.

Drear were the world without a child,
Where happy infant never smiled,
Nor stirr'd a mother's love;
We sooner could the flowerets spare,
The tender bud and blossom fair,
Or breath of springtime in the air,
Or light of dawn above!

No monarch rules with lordlier grace
Than helpless infancy its place
Soon narrowed to a span;
Outstretching hands that claim as right
All things that loom upon the sight
And reeking nought of greater might
That will discrown the man.

Oh, little king, oh, little queen,
You rule not with the golden sheen
And pomp of larger courts,
But sovereign is your gentle sway,
Strong hearts and willing homage pay,
Love scatters garlands on your way
Where your young life disports.

No poet utters daintier word
Than oft from lisping lip is heard,
No wit moves purer mirth;
In mimic satire babes grow bold
And quaint surprises they unfold,
As first their untaught eyes behold
The wondrous shows of earth.

—*William Stevens.*

"DEAR MARY."

Robert King was six-and-twenty, handsome, rich, and a bachelor. He had no parents living; indeed, his only relative in the world was a pretty sister of eighteen, just returned from school to keep house for him. They lived in a comfortable old place, Vale Manor, which, in conjunction of course with its owner Robert, aroused the ambition of all the unmarried ladies for miles around.

Mr. King came in one autumn evening through the open window of the drawing-room, to find his little sister, Belle, sitting in the dusk, doing nothing. She sprang up as he entered.

"Oh! is that you, Bob, dear? I'll ring for the lamp."

"No—don't," cried Bob, laying his hand on hers to detain her. "I prefer the half-light. Twilight is the time for confessions, people say, and I've a confession to make."

Belle gave a little exclamation of surprise and sank down again on her chair. Her brother took a low stool at her feet, and, flinging the end of his cigar out of the window, began:

"I dare say, Belle, dear, you have noticed that I have been backward and forward to Crossville a good deal lately?"

"Why, yes," replied Belle, wonderingly.

"It was not without a purpose. I am an engaged man, Belle! Congratulate me."

Belle's breath was nearly taken away, but she bent and kissed her brother and murmured something which he took for congratulations.

Hardly noticing her silence, he went on, quietly:

"I did not like to tell you before it was all settled, in case she should refuse me. My dear Mary is not so young—that is, she is not such a child as you are, and folks say she is not altogether pretty, though I don't share that opinion. But then, love is proverbially blind. She has no parents living, so we need consult only our own wishes and convenience, and—"

He was interrupted by the entrance of a servant bringing in a card.

Bob rose and struck a match.

"That fellow, Jones, confound him!" he growled. "He'll keep me for hours, probably. Very well, Jane, show him into the study, and say I will be there in two minutes. Belle, dear," turning to his sister, "my Mary is coming to tea with you to-morrow at 4 o'clock. She is sure to be punctual. You won't forget, if I don't see you again to-night? I shall be off to Isledon before you are up in the morning, and I may not be back till evening. So when dear Mary comes give her a warm reception, because I wish it. You will love her for her own sake when you know her better, and I am sure she will like you. So remember what I say; and now good-night, my sweet, and God bless you! I mustn't keep Jones waiting."

He was gone, and the first thing she did was to sit down and have a good cry—foolish little thing!

"It was cruel of Bob never to say a word to me till it was all settled," she sobbed, "and of course she wouldn't refuse him—no girl could, the dear! He might have known I should sympathize with him." And then she wept afresh, vowing to hate "dear Mary."

"I'll be perfectly polite to her," she told herself, "but ah! so cold! An iceberg shall be warm compared to my manner." Then stamping her little foot spitefully she got up and went to bed, where she sobbed herself to sleep.

Bob had been in such a hurry the evening he told her the news that Belle had not the slightest idea who Mary was, or even if she had a surname. But the afternoon would show.

Next morning Belle rose in a better frame of mind. All her ill-feeling had vanished, and she was quite prepared to take "dear Mary" to her heart and love her as a sister, for the sake of Bob, who had been a father, mother, brother, everything to her.

Bod had already started for Isledon when Belle came downstairs.

Before 3 o'clock in the afternoon she was dressed and ready for her visitor. She was arrayed in her best gray silk dress, and seating herself in the drawing-room, took up her needle-work, and waited as patiently as she could.

As the clock on the mantel-shelf struck four, there came a sharp determined ring at the door-bell, and Belle trembled in her shoes, for she decided if that ring was characteristic of "dear Mary's" disposition, then good-bye to her own way for ever.

"Miss Prime" announced Jane, and "dear Mary" was shown into the room, and the door closed behind her.

Belle started forward, hesitated, and with an inward groan held out her arms and buried her face on Miss Prime's shoulder.

"Dear Mary," she gurgled, "I am so pleased."

"Dear Mary" looked rather puzzled at the warmth of her reception, but smiled, nevertheless, and observed, in allusion to her visit, that it was perhaps unexpected.

"Oh, dear no!" responded Belle. "Bob told me last night, and"—hoping Providence would forgive the lie—"I was so pleased. I have always wanted an elder sister so—I am so young."

"Yes, dear Miss King; but that is a defect which time will remove," graciously replied Miss Prime.

If it was a defect, thought Belle, who was charming at eighteen, it had been completely eradicated in Miss Prime.

"And so your brother told you, did he?" inquired the lady.

"Yes! He took me into his confidence only last evening, and said you would be here to introduce yourself this afternoon, just as it happened."

"So your dear brother did not approach this subject before?"

"Oh, dear, no! When people feel strongly, and are perhaps in doubt upon a subject, they are averse to divulging their hopes to a second person, even to a sister."

"But when their doubts are cleared up?" suggested Miss Prime.

"Yes, when they are relieved from their apprehension, then they are ready to open their hearts and ask those they love to rejoice with them."

"Your dear brother, then, can be very reticent?"

"Not more so, perhaps, than most men; but he certainly kept this affair quite to himself."

"Quite to himself," repeated Miss Prime; and then musingly uttered, "Ah, that accounts!"

Evidently a doubt had suggested itself to her mind, and now a satisfactory explanation had been arrived at.

A light seemed to break in upon her and a smile parted her lips, displaying an astonishing amount of somewhat toothless gums.

"And at last your dear brother told you?"

She hesitated.

"Yes. He told me that he loved you and hoped I would love you for his sake, which of course I do. He will be home after tea."

"Oh! Miss King—Belle, dear—I am so happy!" murmured the spinster, with a becoming blush. "I never dreamed he could care for me."

"And do you know," said Belle, wishing to please her," he was actually uncertain as to whether you would accept him. Fancy!"

"Fancy, indeed!" quoth "dear Mary;" "as if I could dream of refusing the dear fellow! I love him, oh! so much. I have always done so, but I hardly dared to hope—"

She broke off short and remained looking out of the window across the beautiful grounds soon to be hers, lost in thought—dreamy, delicious thought—till Belle carried her off to remove her out-door garments. These consisted of a large pair of white cotton gloves; a long antique cloak which Belle decided must have been brought out by Mrs. Noah or one of her daughters-in-law out of the ark; also a bonnet, wonderful and terrible in the complication of its colors and materials. The shape itself might have been originally a canary-cage or a Roman helmet. To crown all, she carried a huge green alpaca umbrella, rolled up like a lettuce, with an immense bone handle, beak-shaped, and not unlike the interesting feature of the lady owner's face called a nose.

After removing her bonnet, etc., "dear Mary" was taken by Belle all over the house.

They lingered in the pretty drawing-rooms, where Mary proposed various improvements.

"I should like," she said, proudly, "to have these rooms completely redecorated. I never cared for blue; scarlet is my favorite color."

Belle shuddered with horror at her bad taste, and inwardly wondered how the dear old rooms would look when the ruthless hand of her future sister-in-law should have desecrated them.

"Oh!" she sighed to herself, "whatever can have possessed Bob to fall in love with this woman?" And she recalled his words, "Not such a child as you are." "No," Belle thought, "she certainly is not. Why, Methusaleh himself was an infant to her. 'Not altogether pretty, too.' Good gracious! She's positively hideous, not to mention scraggy. Oh! Bob, Bob, you'll rue the day that ever you asked her to share your home."

But outwardly Belle was all affectionate politeness.

"How did 'dear Mary' like this? and what did 'dear Mary' think of that?"

Miss Prime had the most peculiar ideas and the most abominable taste. She disapproved of all Belle's neat, elegant arrangements, vowing to change and improve (?) everything as soon as her reign should begin.

"I wonder," Belle said, "that Bob has not spoken of you before. That is, of course, he has spoken of you, but only casually, as it seemed to me. Never till his confession last night did I suspect for a moment why he went so much to Crossville."

Miss Prime blushed becomingly as she said:

"Your dear brother can be very close, you see, and hides his feelings well. Indeed, even I, though I could not but see my company had a more than ordinary attraction for him, scarcely dreamed that he cared for me so much."

"He came to see you pretty frequently, didn't he?" asked Belle.

"Yes, two or three times a week, and stayed chatting for half an hour or more. Indeed, Miss Loggins, the lady who lived with me, has laughed about it more than once, although I know she was jealous of his attention to me."

"Did he speak to you of me?" asked Belle.

"Oh! yes, frequently, and I always asked after you when he came in."

"You have no relations living, I think Bob said?"

"No, no one in the world," said the lady. "I had an aunt somewhere down in Yorkshire, but I have heard nothing of her for years."

"My brother had scarcely time to tell me anything last night," said Belle; "for just as he began his confession, the girl came in to say his man of business was here, so that I heard hardly any particulars. I did not see my brother again last night, and he was off to Isledon this morning before I was up. Is it arranged when—when it is to be?"

"Oh, dear, no!" replied the spinster, coyly. "Nothing has been said on the subject at all at present."

"I see. Bob told me that, having no relations living, you had only your own wishes and convenience to consult."

"Yes, of course," admitted "dear Mary," simpering and looking down at the lace of her pocket handkerchief.

Then they went down to tea, Miss Prime marching first with a stately tread and a dignified carriage of the nearly gray head befitting the high post she was soon to fill.

Already did she seem to feel her position, as she swept her stiff linsey skirts haughtily past the astonished servant on her way to the breakfast-parlor, her sallow face flushed with triumph.

Belle, notwithstanding her disappointment and annoyance, had much ado to keep from laughing outright.

"Prosperity certainly makes fools of some people," she thought.

After a quiet cup of tea together, the two ladies adjourned to the front drawing-room, where they sat by the open window and chatted gayly, for Belle was a perfect little actress and entertained her brother's betrothed right merrily, in spite of the bitter grief that was gnawing her loving little heart, for she knew it was not in the nature of things that her brother could long be happy with this woman, who was so much older than himself, even supposing that the only objection to her.

Time flew on, and it grew dusk, almost dark, when Belle's quick ear caught the sound of her brother's horse cantering up the drive.

Begging her guest to excuse her for a moment, while she went to acquaint him of her (Miss Prime's) arrival, she left the room.

She met Bob in the hall, with a quivering lip and outstretched hands. "Oh, Bob!" was all she could say.

"Well, my darling," he said, as he bent to kiss her in the dusk not noticing her agitation, "is Mary here?"

"Yes; in the drawing-room. Will you go to her?"

"To be sure; but I want to know, dear, what you think of my choice? If—"

"I don't like her at all," she burst out, passionately. "I hoped she would be so different. Don't be angry with me, dear; perhaps I shall get used to her in time, and even like her. Now go, or she will think it strange. I am going to fetch the lamp," and Belle tripped away.

Bob stared after her retreating figure in startled amazement, then softly whistling to himself he turned on his heel and went into the dark drawing-room in search of his lady love.

Belle was absent little more than five minutes; when she re-entered the room she stood transfixed with amazement.

Bob was standing at a little distance from "dear Mary," his hands hanging at his sides, his mouth wide open with astonishment and his eyes staring wildly.

Mary stood by the window looking like a hunted stag at bay.

"Good heavens, Bob! what is the matter?" gasped Belle, setting down the lamp and springing to his side.

"Matter enough!" said Bob, savagely. "What have you done, child? What have you told Miss Prime? This is not my Mary."

"Not your Mary!" gasped Belle; "it must be! Her name is Mary. You said Mary was coming at 4 o'clock, and she came. No one else has been here."

"There has been some dreadful mistake somehow," said Bob, sternly, "all of which, unfortunately, Miss Prime is the victim. Did I not say Mary Vernon, when I told you last night?"

"No, indeed!" replied Belle, "you only said Mary. You mentioned no surname at all. I thought, somehow, Miss Prime seemed a little surprised when I— Oh! I see it all now. Dear Miss Prime, will you ever forgive me?" turning to the now tearful spinster and holding out her hands.

Miss Prime drew her spare form up haughtily, and, wiping away her tears, surveyed brother and sister with a kindling eye.

"No, indeed! I never can or will forgive you, miss, for your scandalous practical joke; and as for you, Mr. King, I should have thought you would have had too much gentlemanly feeling to countenance your sister's pranks, much less help her to carry out such a heartless joke. Not that I care, for I know," she added spitefully, "even if you had asked me to marry you, I should have had too much good sense to allow myself to accept such a very ill-bred, foolish young man. Why you can't even look after a sister, much less a wife," she added, flushing with anger.

"Miss Prime," said Bob, hastily, "believe me, you are under a wrong impression altogether; neither my sister nor myself had the slightest intention of wounding your feelings. This unfortunate occurrence is a pure mistake, I assure you. You cannot surely think so badly of us as to imagine we would be guilty of such unpardonable rudeness? It is very awkward, and I am perhaps partly to blame for not making my sister acquainted with the name of the lady to whom I am engaged. I beg humbly to apologize. Beside, you must know that your visit was quite unexpected."

Mary stalked awfully downstairs, opened the door herself, and went out, Belle standing at the door gazing after her with a troubled face. She heard her groan as she went down the steps: "It's all over—all over—and I should so have enjoyed crowing over Miss Loggins! Oh!"

She stamped her umbrella savagely down on the bottom step and marched away, crushing the gravel under her fairy feet! Belle went back to her brother.

She found him watching Miss Prime's retreating form and laughing immoderately. What could she do but join him?

When she could speak she gave him an account, word for word, as nearly as she could remember it, of the conversation of the afternoon, and the mistake was easily accounted for.

"Miss Prime, you know, Belle, keeps a small stationer's shop at the end of the town, and when I call in there for the papers and so on, I stay generally and chat with her. She is a lively old girl, and rather amusing to talk to. In fact, fellows chaff me about her sometimes; but I give you my honor, Belle, I have never said one word to her that she could possibly construe into—well, anything of that kind. Goodness knows what possessed her to call to-day, unless—unless it's something connected with some of her charities. The only thing I can't account for is the fact of my Mary's never arriving at all. I think, Belle, we will go over to Crossville in the dog-cart after breakfast to-morrow morning—shall we?—and you shall be formally introduced to the real Mary, Miss Vernon."

Belle agreed, and then they laughed afresh.

Next morning Belle went with her brother to Mr. Vernon's house, and was introduced to his charming niece, Mary.

The girls were delighted with each other.

Mary was a sweet, merry, plump little darling, whom it was only necessary to see to love.

She shrieked with laughter when Belle confided to her the story of the terrible mistake, but declared she was very sorry to have been the innocent cause of it all.

"If I had only kept my appointment, all would have been well," she said, with smiles of amusement dimpling her sweet face. "But dear uncle seemed so poorly I could not leave him, and I had no one I could send up to the Manor with a message. 'Twas unfortunate! However, it can't be helped now, but the secret must never go farther than you, Bob, and myself."

They learned afterward that the object of Miss Prime's ill-starred visit had been to solicit Belle's assistance at a Dorcas meeting in the following week.

Belle and Miss Prime have not met met since.

A Kind-Hearted Brigand.

A brigand in Thessaly has lately distinguished himself by an act of unusual kindness and good-feeling. A short time ago several school-children were carried off from Zagorah by a band of brigands under the leadership of an eminent ruffian by name Balachos. Five of these children were subsequently restored to their parents on payment of a heavy ransom in each case. Three of the captives, for whose release a larger ransom was demanded, were retained. One of the three was the son of a Mr. Cassavetti, a little boy in whose fate general interest was excited, and who has regained his liberty in an unexpected manner. A Wallack, belonging to the band which had captured the boy, took a fancy to him and determined to effect his rescue, and being left with two others of the band to guard the child, he found an opportunity for carrying out his benevolent intention. One of the brigands went to get some bread and another fell asleep. The Wallack, taking advantage of this favorable moment, broke the needle of the gun of the bandit and called to the child to come with him. The little captive, not unnaturally misunderstanding the summons, began to cry. This awoke the brigand who was asleep; but his gun was useless and he snapped the trigger in vain. In the meantime the Wallack managed to escape with the boy to Rissomola, whence he was taken home by some friends and an escort of soldiers. Of course Balachos is dreadfully annoyed at the affair, and if he gets hold of the Wallack intends to make an example of him.—*St. James' Gazette.*

In 1820 the population of the United States was 9,623,000, in 1860 31,443,000.

The Close Colony.

Not far from the Missouri river, in the northwestern corner of Iowa, is a colony of Englishmen who have undertaken with moderate capital and infinite pluck to build up their fortunes n this country. Their enterprise is new—just old enough, however, to furnish satisfactory evidence that agriculture is, when properly undertaken, one of the most profitable industries in this country. Their number at present is about 300, and many additional members are expected this spring.

This colony, often called the Close Colony, owes its origin to three enterprising brothers, respectively James, William and Fred Close. One of these came out here in 1876 to row in the Cambridge boat crew at the Centennial regatta. Some of the crew fell sick, however, and they were forced to leave Philadelphia and retire to Cape May to recuperate. There the young Englishman met his destiny, and closed his boating career by an engagement to marry. About this time the young lady's father advised young Close to take a trip West before returning to England, assuring him that if he should do so, he would be satisfied that this country offered stronger inducements to a young man than any across the water. Accordingly, he went West, and made up his mind to go into farming. He immediately drew his two brothers into the enterprise, and together they began on a large scale. At the same time they took steps to induce their friends in England to join them. Though the enterprise is not three years old, they control at present some two hundred thousand acres of land.

The young men who make up this community are for the most part graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. On one farm I met two tall and handsome young farmers whose uncle had been a distinguished member of parliament. The last time I had seen them was in a London drawing-room. This time they tramped through the mud and manure of the barnyard to show me some newly bought stock. They were boarding with a Dutch farmer at three dollars per week, in order to learn practical farming. Both were thoroughly contented, and looking forward to the future with pleasure.

Another young farmer whom I noticed on horseback, with top-boots, flannel shirt, sombrero and belt-knife, was pointed out to me as the grandson of the author of "Paley's Theology." He was attending a cattle auction at Lemars, Iowa.

There, too, was a son of Thomas Bayley Potter, the distinguished honorary secretary of the Cobden club, and M. P. for Rochdale, who had come out only to take a look at the place, but who so fell in love with the life that he decided to invest. One had been an admiral in the royal navy, another had been connected with a Shanghai bank. There was a brother to Lord Ducie, not to speak of future baronets, viscounts and honorables. These young men had all been attracted here by their love of a free, active life, and the knowledge that they would enter a society congenial to their tastes and early associations.

Although differing widely from "Tom" Hughes' Tennessee colony, this Iowa community has accomplished (without any special agreement between the members) an undertaking which combines the profits of farming with the outdoor sports so dear to an Englishman.

They have the very best ground for fox-hunting in the world—a rolling prairie with a creek here and there. Every colonist makes it his chief care, after buying his farm, to breed a good hunter for the steeple-chases. They have regular meets for fox or "paper" hunts, as the case may be. They last year opened a racing track, and wound up the races with a grand ball. The event was a grand success, and partners were brought even from St. Paul, 270 miles to the north, to grace the occasion.

Their relations with the Close Brothers are very simple, and entirely of a business nature. After a desire has been expressed to join the colony, and the firm have decided that they are worthy to be admitted, they are required to pay $250 as a species of initation fee. This is about five per cent. on the first investment, and is a commission charged to each new colonist. In return they contract for putting up houses, building wells, purchasing land and implements, etc., and furnishing advice whenever called upon. It is something in the nature of a lawyer's fee for future consultations. The tax is saved over and over again in the security the stranger obtains against all manner of exorbitant charges. Sharp as down-Easters are reputed to be, they are mere beginners compared to a Western land agent.

Thus we have an example of co-operation on a large scale that works perfectly, and has grown up from the conditions of the colony without any previous theorizing on the subject. The head of the colony buys for all at wholesale with a large discount. He sells at retail without charging the colonists anything but a nominal commission for their service. Herein lies one secret of the power and prosperity of this colony. They can combine for purchase; they can combine for contracts in working their estates on a large scale; they can combine for special rates in the shipment of their produce to Chicago, St. Paul or St. Louis. The single colonist has not these advantages so pronounced, and above all does not enjoy the social advantage of being among people of his own tastes and home associations.—*Poultney Bigelow, in Harper's Magazine*

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

There are 339 Unitarian churches in the United States and Canada, and 401 ministers, four of them women.

The Evangelical synod of North America, which represents the united State church of Prussia, has 408 pastors, 510 congregations, and 80,610 communicants.

A burial lot, for friendless young men who die in New York, has been purchased in Woodlawn cemetery by the Young Men's Christian association of New York.

The members of the Presbyterian church of Mark's Creek, N. C., support public worship from the proceeds of cotton raised on land set apart by each family in the church.

Mr. George I. Semy has offered to give lots in Brooklyn, valued at $40,000, and $200,000 in cash, to found a Methodist general hospital, to be open to men of all creeds and no creeds.

The *Episcopal Register* thinks that "united and energetic effort, with the blessing of God, will place our church in the position in which we desire to see it—not merely first in truth, but also first in numbers."

The death is announced of the Rev. John Boyd, D. D., of the United Presbyterian church of Scotland, a minister well known among the United Presbyterians of America. An American college gave him his degree.

When a lady goes to a prayer-meeting with a budget of questions about the Book of Revelations, Mr. Moody tells her she is beginning at the end instead of the beginning; for the alpha bet of religion is regeneration.

Archbishop Laing, of Santa Fe, is in better luck as to worldly affairs than most of the clerical profession. He owns a gold mine which yields $1,000 from two bucketfuls of ore. One nugget recently taken out proved to be worth $2,000.

There are in foreign mission fields 2,600 ordained Protestant missionaries Of these 700 are American, 1,300 British and the remaining 600 are sent out by continental societies. These do not include lay missionaries and helpers, nor natives, many of whom are ordained.

Since 1877 the number of churches in the Universalist denomination has increased from 656 to 739, and the membership from 3,2947 to 38,048, while the value of church property has meanwhile shrunk from $7,465,495 to $6,267,092. The Sunday-school has fallen from 60,757 in 1878 to 58,151, and the number of colleges and academies is reduced from fourteen to eleven.

A Lady's Adventure with a Lion.

Jules Gerard is dead, ignobly drowned in an African river, but Bombonell lives, and the lions of the dark continent have long trembled at his name. A sister of Viscount Mandeville, Countess of Gosford, now divides with Bombonell the laurels of Africa. The international yacht club, which started from Lisbon on a yachting tour, and included Algiers in the list of its stations, procured its members the longed-for opportunity of having a shot at a lion under Bombonell's guidance. The most enthusiastic members of the expedition were ladies, among them the Countess of Gosford. Bombonell received the members of the yachting clubs as old acquaintances. Almost the first question put to him was: "Shall we go lion-hunting?" Now, it must be borne in mind that Algeria is no longer the hunting ground par excellence it used to be, and one has to travel a good distance nowadays to reach some Arab tribe in whose neighborhood lions are to be met with. Bombonell knew of two tribes to whom he had addressed himself in anticipation of the expected visitors' clamoring. Vainly did he try to dissuade the ladies from taking part in the sport. Nothing was left for him but to take the greatest possible precaution against any accidents that might befall the fair portion of the party, all of whom, after an early start, reached the promised land in safety. Without much loss of time the beaters set to work and promptly succeeded in rousing first a lion and next a lioness. Unfortunately the lion, after being wounded, began to make in long leaps straight for the vehicle occupied by the ladies. The driver seeing him approach jumped off his seat and disappeared in the bushes, the horses became uneasy by the firing, and instinctively frightened by the lurking enemy, dashed off, but were soon brought to a fatal stand for them—a fortunate one for the ladies as it turned out. The lion came up with the horses in a few leaps, struck his claws and teeth into one of them, throwing it on the ground, thereby not only causing the other one to fall, but upsetting the wagon at the same time. Quick as lightning Lady Gosford was on her feet again, and almost touching the lion fired at and wounded him so badly that the animal was unable to renew the attack. Bombonell came to the rescue, and with a couple of shots from his revolver gave the lion the coup de grace. It is needless to say that the hunt was brought to an end, and that Lady Gosford is now the heroine of a lion hunt, envied not only by many a sporting lady, but by all the tourists at present inundating Africa.

CURRENT NOTES.

By an accident in locating boundary lines a tract of land of 3,840,000 acres is included in no State or Territory, and is, in effect, without legal form—a veritable no-man's land. The strip of land is in the form of a parallelogram and borders on Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory and New Mexico. The commissioner of public lands recommends, now that he has discovered its existence, that it be joined to New Mexico.

The smallpox scare in several localities of the Eastern and Middle States has caused a rush for vaccination, so state the dealers in the inoculating virus. A firm in Boston, which probably does the largest business in this line of any in the country, says that the demand from some sections, especially New York, Connecticut and Vermont, is greater than since the epidemic of 1873.

A sharp old chap in Iowa, having accumulated considerable property and fearing he was about to die, recently wrote to his relatives in the East individually, asking aid for his support during the winter. None responded except a niece, who sent him $50 from her earnings as a schoolteacher. Now the old man has willed her all his money. People having uncles in Iowa will do well to apply the moral of this edifying tale.

In 1871 the yield of wheat was 230,722,400 bushels, in 1875, 292,136,000, and in 1880, 480,842,723 bushels. In the last decade the production of corn has increased from 991,898,000 bushels to 1,537,535,940 bushels. In 1880 the grain area of the country was 104,142,676 acres. Ten years ago the total export of grain from all parts of the United States was 72,122,398 bushels; last year it amounted to 228,538,947 bushels.

The statistics of the magnitude of the Chinese opium trade are striking. The total value of imports into China in 1879 was $114,350,000, of which $51,000,000, or nearly one-half, was contributed by opium alone, the increase in quantity over the previous year being nearly 1,500,000 pounds. The value of opium imported exceeded the value of tea exported by $5,000,000 and the value of silk exported by $10,000,000.

It appears that a couple of clerks in a New York clearing-house made a mistake the other day of ten million dollars in footing up their accounts. They did not notice so small an item until their attention had been called to it by some outside parties. It is usual in such cases to hold the clerks responsible and to charge the difference to their private accounts, but in this instance the formality was waived. As *Peck's Sun* humorously puts it: "Ten million dollars would knock a hole in a six-hundred-dollar salary that one could throw a cat through."

It is proposed to establish in Denver, Col., next September, a permanent exhibition of ores and all the implements of mining. Prominent persons throughout the country have expressed an interest in the project, and the organization has been completed on an effective basis. The exposition company, whose members will secure no personal profit from the undertaking, has secured forty acres of land and will erect a substantial building costing $250,000, a considerable proportion of which has been already subscribed. This building will not probably be completed for the opening of the exhibition, but is designed as the permanent home of an extensive and varied collection of specimens and machinery. It is intended that this exhibition shall display every natural fact and every artificial process known to mining engineers. It will be distinctly national in its character, but collections, machinery, illustrations and treaties from abroad will be welcomed. This is a broad field to cover, and it is not to be expected that completeness can be attained at the outset; but the plan is practical and affords ample foundation for an extensive and useful superstructure.

A Hawk and a Rattlesnake.

Says the Arizona *Globe-Chronicle:* My musing on the age of change that it must have taken to mold the scene to its present aspect was broken in upon by a large rattlesnake gliding out on a bare rock within fifty feet of the point where I was sitting. He seemed to search around like a dog for a place to suit his snakeship, and then stretched himself out to enjoy the warmth. I was thinking if it was worth while to heave a stone at the monster, when a big shadow swept down, and a hawk nearly caught him napping, but not quite for snake sprang his rattle and coiled himself ready for attack, while the hawk hovered round, making a dash, now on the right, now on the left. It was quite an interesting skirmish, but at last the snake made a spring, and apparently failed to strike, and before he could recoil himself the hawk seized him with both talons close behind the head. In fact, he had him on the neck, and swept into the air, while the snake struggled and twisted, away up into the blue, in wide, circling sweeps, until the struggling reptile hung limp and lifeless, when the hawk came down to earth again, and, alighting on a neighboring tree, made his meal on the snake.

Holland, in spite of its East Indian possessions, consumes the poorest of coffee; all travelers complain of this, for it is universally adulterated.

Decreed.

"Into all lives some rain must fall,"
Into all eyes some tear drops start
Whether they fall as a gentle shower
Or fall like fire, from an aching heart.
Into all hearts some sorrow must creep,
Into all souls some doubting come,
Lashing the waves of life's great deep
From dimpling waters to seething foam.

Over all paths some clouds must lower,
Under all feet some dark thorns spring,
Tearing the flesh to bitter wounds,
Or entering the flesh with their bitter sting.
Upon all brows rough winds must blow,
Over all shoulders a cross be lain,
Bowing the form in its lofty height
Down to the dust in the bitter pain.

Into all hands some duty thrust,
Up to all arms some burden given,
Crushing the heart with its dreary weight,
Or lifting the soul from earth to heaven.
Into all hearts and homes and lives
God's dear sunlight comes streaming down
Gilding the ruins of life's great plain—
Weaving for all a golden crown.

FUN.

A man may always be right, yet in going for the train he may be left.

A young man who knows says that from court to caught is but a short step.

Women generally are in favor of corporal punishment. They never go any where without their switches.

"One good turn deserves another," as the man said when he turned the organ-grinder out of the front yard.

"It is useless for physicians to argue against short-sleeved dresses. The constitution of the United States says: "The right to bear arms shall not be interfered with."

If mesmerism will compel a man to take off his coat on a public stage why won't it compel a boy to assume a proper position for the play of a boot-jack? And yet it won't.—*Free Press.*

Peck's Sun has been sending an illuminating ray into the millinery business, and it finds "that thirty cents' worth of wire and forty cents' worth of feathers can be stirred up and sold for twenty-five dollars.

They had been at the masquerade, where she had recognized him at once. "Was it the loud beating of my heart, my darling, that told you I was near?" murmured he. "Oh, no, no," she replied, "I recognized your crooked legs."

It is said on good authority that one ought to be generous even to his enemies. So thought the kind-hearted gentleman, who said to the burglar: "My friend, I haven't much that I can give you, but such as I have you are welcome to. Here is a loaded revolver, and you can have three out of the six barrels just as well as not."—*New York Herald.*

His Humor Never Deserted Him.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Republican* says: The bright, mirthful soul of Carpenter was never overawed even by the shadow of death. The evening before he died, and after he had been told that he could not possibly survive much longer, he insisted upon getting up. The attending physicians forbade the attempt, and were endeavoring to make the senator remain quiet, when Judge McArthur entered the death chamber. "Is that you, Mac?" asked Carpenter. "Yes, Matt; it's I. But you must lie quiet, now." The old twinkle of the eye and toss of the head, as the dying senator replied: "Well, judge, I'm prepared to argue that motion right now." Mr. Carpenter suffered excruciating pain, and in his agony wanted an explanation of the cause. "The pain is caused, senator," replied a physician, "by a stoppage of the colon." "Stoppage of the colon, eh?"—and again the sense of humor overcame pain itself—"Well, then of course it isn't a full stop." Up to the very hour of Carpenter's death the remarkable cheerfulness of disposition, which alone would have made him one of the most popular of men, never deserted him.

Valuable Recipes.

Puffs.—Take one box cigars, Colorado claro, Havana fillers. Mix these judiciously with a newspaper reporter and wait patiently until the next number of the paper appears.

Suet Pudding.—This may be easily prepared by newspaper men. All that is necessary for the paper to do is to libel some person, and he will quickly suet. The pudding, while making, should be stirred energetically.

Waite Cake.—When some chum comes up, slaps you on the shoulder and says, "By Jove, old boy! you take the cake!" and then wants to borrow a few dollars, lend them to him. Then you'll have enough wait. This makes waite cake.

To Prevent Lamp Chimneys from Breaking.—This is easily done by burning candles.

To Make Coal Last.—Burn coke.

Printer's Pi.—This delicacy is made by mixing twenty-five bottles beer (quarts) with a sleepy compositor, and then turning him loose in a composing-room where the type is standing on galleys.

Soft Soap.—The principal ingredient is taffy; mix this with people whose distinguishing characteristics are conceit and egotism. Specimens of this popular soap may be found in almost any newspaper.

To Raise Green Peas.—Turn your hens in the garden.—*Derrick.*

Two or three years ago the wealth of J. W. Mackay, of California, was estimated at $250,000,000. Since then he has increased his fortune. If this estimate is not too large by one-fourth, he is the richest man in the world.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

BOOKS.—The General Assembly, at its late session, repealed the tax which had been previously imposed on all books.

—We have been informed that Leander Hege, formerly of this place, now of Hope, Indiana, had his hand sawed off by a circular saw, and is a critical condition.

SNOW.—According to despatches the snow storm at the West last week was very severe and the cold fearful. At New York the snow was quite deep, and at Chicago, Ill., it fell to the depth of 10 inches.

—Hon. David Schenck, one of our best Superior Court Judges, has tendered his resignation, and Gov. Jarvis has appointed Hon. W. M. Shipp, of Charlotte, to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Schenck. A good appointment.

—Last Sunday week, Jerry Vestal, a distiller of Yadkin County, started with his team for a load of corn to be used at his distillery. When nearing home, on his return, his horses ran away throwing him out of the wagon inflicting injuries from which he died the Saturday following.

YADKIN RIVER NAVIGATION.—Ever since our recollection, the navigation of the above stream has been talked of. C. F. Brown, member of the Legislature from Rowan, is about ready to test the matter, and will move to Colemee with his family in order to be near the base of his operations. He has $52,000 to commence with, and we believe, as he proceeds and the people see that the project is really to be carried out, he will have all the aid he needs.

TOWN SWEPT AWAY.—On the 1st inst., there was a great flood in the Missouri river. The town of Green Island, Nebraska, opposite Yankton, has been swept away by the flood, and much other damage done. A great deal of bottom lands, which are well settled, are flooded and a large amount of stock has been drowned

The town of Vermillion, Dakota, was inundated, the water being up to the second story windows of the houses; the damage to property has been immense, and some loss of life is reported.

TO SHERIFFS.—The synopsis of the new revenue act which went the rounds of the State press recently contained an error. In that synopsis, retail dealers of malt liquors only were placed upon the same footing with dealers in spirituous liquors. There is a distinction between these dealers—retail dealers of malt liquors only are to pay a license tax of thirty-six dollars per year in advance, while persons who sell all kinds of liquors, or spirituous or vinous liquors, cordials or bitters, in quantities less than a gallon, shall pay a license tax of sixty dollars per year in advance. In either case the license is not to be issued for a shorter time than twelve months.—*Raleigh Visitor, March 30.*

Foreign News.

At a recent league meeting in Ireland an affray occurred between the police and people, in which several were killed, and thirty-two wounded.

SPAIN.—SEVILLE, April 4.—The Gaudalquiver river has inundated four square miles of the town and forty around its mouth. The floods are increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—There were fresh shocks of earthquake at Chio today. The inhabitants are taking refuge on board the steamers in the harbor. The Governor and some of the officials have quitted the town.

CIRCULAR
Of the Central Committee of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A kind Providence has smiled upon the efforts of the late Convention and its labors. The Legislature was obedient to the voice of their petitioners. A prohibitory liquor law was passed, which is to be submitted to the people in August for ratification.

So far, this is a great victory. But, in order to make it complete, much labor, with untiring zeal, must be put forth by all who desire the abatement of drunkenness and crime in North Carolina.

To this end, the Central Committee of the late Prohibitory Convention, have instructed the Chairman to issue this call for another Convention, to meet in the city of Raleigh, on the 27th April, (Wednesday) at 3 P. M.

It is greatly desired that every county in the State should be ably represented by at least two delegates, or more, if they wish to come.

We believe that a large majority of the voters of the State desire the ratification of the law. If you can influence your County Commissioners to refuse license until after the Election, so that we can have a fair and sober vote, the result will be victorious beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The object of the Convention will be to organize every county in the State, for the Campaign, which, on both sides, will be vigorous. Our friends are ready for the contest, and already many influential and able citizens have offered their services, as canvassers before the people.

Several able speakers will deliver addresses before the Convention in April, and you must see to it that your county is represented. Hold county and township mass-meetings and address the people, and urge them to elect their representatives, and supply them with credentials, pay their expenses if necessary.

We want the largest and ablest Convention ever assembled in the State. The cause is worthy of it; and God and the people will favor the work. Efforts will be made to supply as far as possible, homes for the delegates.

The colored people will be largely represented in the Convention and heartily welcomed.

THOS. E. SKINNER, *Ch'm.*

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by 3 Bottles of Hop Bitrers, taken by my wife. She has done her own household for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—Why will you let your horses suffer from lameness when you can ges Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read their advertisement.

[From the News-Observer.]

CAPTIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Passed at Session of 1881.

An act to change the time of holding courts in Cleaveland, Rutherford and Polk counties. Gives Cleaveland a two weeks' term; makes Rutherford court begin on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue for two weeks, followed by Polk county, which continues for one week. All precepts issued or to be issued to be returnable to the courts as herein fixed. Ratified March 11.

An act to make dogs listed for taxation the subject of larceny. Provides that dogs listed shall be subject of larceny. The tax shall be one dollar, to be applied to the common school fund. Ratified 11th March.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Enfield. Ratified March 11.

An act to amend section 1, of chapter 70, Battle's Revisal. Relates to enticing servants from employers. Ratified March 11.

An act to facilitate the settlement of executors and administrators and guardians. This act allows the administrator, &c., to pay to the Judge of Probate moneys, &c., belonging to legatees and contributees, and for administrators of guardians to turn in assets to the Judge of Probate. Ratified March 11th.

An act to amend chapter 34, section 1, laws of 1873 and 1874. This act refers to the marshal of the Supreme Court, changing his salary from $2 per diem to $500 per annum, payable monthly.

An act to protect sheep husbandry in the county of Davie. Ratified March 11.

An act to amend the laws prescribing the duties of coroners. Prescribes that it shall not be requisite to hold an inquest without probable cause. Ratified March 11.

An act to allow the county commissioners to place the names of school committeemen in the jury box. Ratified March 11.

An act to amend chapter 264, laws of 1879. Makes it the duty of solicitors to discharge witnesses at the end of criminal actions and to give certificates, and no such witness shall be paid without such certificate. Ratified March 11.

An act supplemental to an act ratified February 23, 1881, to provide for the erection of a monument to the late Gov. Richard Caswell. Allows Gov. Jarvis, in his discretion, to have the Caswell monument erected on the public square in Kinston. Ratified March 11.

An act to extend the time for the registration of deeds and other conveyances. Extends the time to two years.

An act in relation to the codification of the Cherokee land laws, in the State of North Carolina. Requires the commissioners to codify those mentioned above, &c. Ratified March 11.

An act to amend chapter 76 of Battle's Revisal. Refers to notaries public; requires them to renew their bonds every two years. Those now in office to renew by July 1, 1881. Ratified March 11.

An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquores. Prohibits the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, except wines and cider, otherwise than as herein allowed. Authorizes the board of commissioners to license druggists, apothecaries and physicians to sell liquors only on recommendation of physicians, &c., for scientific, mechanical and medical purposes. They are forbidden to keep on hand more than 30 gallons of liquor, or to sell more than one gallon to any one person at any one time. The act goes into operation on the 1st of October, but the matter is to be submitted to the people on the first Thursday in August for their decision. If they vote against prohibition the act is to be of no effect.

An act to change the time of holding the courts in the 9th judicial district: The courts are to be held as follows. Buncombe, second Monday of March and August, and continue in session three weeks; Madison, first Monday in March and August; Henderson, third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and August. Transylvania follows Henderson with one week; Haywood follows Transylvania, and continues two weeks; Jackson follows, one week; Macon follows, one week; Clay follows, one week; Cherokee follows, two weeks; Graham follows, one week; Swain follows, one week. Ratified March 11.

An act to amend an act to change the time of holding the courts in the 4th judicial district. Makes Harnett court come on the third Monday in February and August, and Cumberland court the first Monday after the third Monday in February and August, and to continue three weeks if necessary.

An act to require clerks of the Superior Court, in filing vacancies in the office of justices of the peace, to report the names of the appointees to the Secretary of State. Requires the report to be so made within ten days. Ratified March 12.

An act to provide for the election of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and a Judge of the Superior Court for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth judicial districts, and nine solicitors at a general election to be held on the first Tuesday in November, A. D., 1882.

An act relating to bringing stock from any other State into this State. Makes persons driving stock into this State between April 1st and the last day of November, and allowing them to run at large, liable for all damages, &c. Ratified March 12.

An act to amend chapter 22, of the laws of 1879, being an act in relation to the probate of deeds. Makes valid all probates heretofore taken by Judges of the Superior Court. Ratified March 12.

—George Perry, a sober and industrious colored man of Raleigh, saved for a long time every nickel he could spare till he had enough to buy a stove and paid for it all in nickels, says the *Visitor.*

-Kendall's Spavin Cure is highly recommended by Prof. Williams the wonderful Horse trainer. Read their advertisement.

SURRY IS A FINE TOBACCO COUNTY, HER PEOPLE ARE ALIVE TO THEIR OWN INTEREST AND SHOW THEIR GOOD JUDGEMENT BY CONTINUING TO USE THE RELIABLE 'STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE.'

Mr. Lee Baker, Surry Co., N. C., February 6, 1881.—"I have used your "Star Brand" *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two years, and am well pleased with it. In 1879 I am certain it increased my crop in price and color 100 per cent. In 1880, on account of a drouth in the growing season, the tobacco was not very large, but was very fine, and paid well, and is selling for a good price. I used it on my plant land, and it did well. I had early plants, and many to give away. I shall use it again this year."

Mr. W. F. Scott, Surry Co., N. C., January 28, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last spring, which gave me satisfaction, and I shall use it again this spring on my tobacco crop."

Mr. J. A. Forkner, Surry Co., N. C., January 5, 1881.—"I used five thousand pounds of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and have used it previously, and expect to buy it again this spring. It gives full satisfaction in every particular."

Mr. Lazarus Smith, Surry Co., N. C., February 2.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the last 2 years, and can say I am well pleased with it."

Mr. Obadiah Evans, Surry Co., N. C., January 27, 1881.—"The reports from the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* are good. I put 200 pounds to the acre on old field, and made fine tobacco where it would not have made any without the fertilizer. There was a great improvement in my land."

Mr. L. N. Marion, Surry Co., N. C., January 27, 1881.—"I used five sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on gray land. It made a good yield and cured well. I am well pleased with it."

Mr. A. J. Satterfield, Surry Co., N. C., February 8, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for 5 years with perfect satisfaction to myself, and I can say, without hesitation that I think it is all you claim it to be. I am using it on very poor sedge land, drilled first drilling stable manure, then 200lbs. 'Star Brand' on the manure very deep in the earth, then bed on both and plant to the bed."

Mr. McD. Boyd' Surry Co., N. C., February 11, 1881.—"I have found your fertilizer all it is claimed to be. It quickens the growth of the plant, and causes it to ripen better on the hill. Heretofore I have been opposed to fertilizers, but my experience last year has taught me it is unsafe for a farmer to plant tobacco without the use of fertilizer, and the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is most desirable."

Mr. James H. Sparger, Surry Co., N. C., February 9, 1881—"I sold over 200 sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, have been making inquiry of nearly all the parties to whom I sold that I have seen. All say it acted finely, and they want to use it again this year."

Mr. P. C. Layne, Surry Co., N. C., February 5, 1881.—"I used three sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*. I was well pleased with it. It ripens well."

Mr. J. H. Richard, Surry Co., N. C., February 5, 1881.—"I used one ton of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, with satisfactory results. I think it a good fertilizer."

Mr. Clement Nance, Surry Co., February 11, 1881.—"I used one ton of the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, which did well. I tried two sacks year before last, which did better than any fertilizer I ever used, except Peruvian Guano. My land didn't suit last year, as it was red. I am well pleased with the 'Star Brand', and expect to use it again the coming year."

In Guilford the sales of the "STAR BRAND" increases every year and stands first in the estimation of the farmers.

Mr. W. H. Farrington, Guilford Co., N. C., December 11. 1880.—"I have used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and I find it to be the very best I know of. I used it to a great advantage on red land."

Mr. John Doggett, Guilford Co., N. C., December 8, 1880.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* by the side of——————and Peruvian Guano, and find the 'Star Brand' to be the best. The four mentioned fertilizers were all used on same kind of soil."

Mr. Josiah H. Simpson, Guilford Co., N. C., February, 5, 1881. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted as well for me as any I ever used. I think it a very good fertilizer, and expect to use it again this year."

Mr. S. C. Shelton, Buncombe Co., N. C., December 15, 1880. "I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* with good effect. In fact, I could not ask for better results. My plan was to apply it to the plant after it started in the hill—a tablespoonful to each plant. It acted well."

Davie county has some of the most productive soil in the State. Yet the universal testimony is that it pays handsomely to use the "STAR BRAND" fertilizer on both tobacco and cotton in that county, and we advise the farmers to continue its use, for there is no fertilizer that is more reliable or that will pay better.

Mr. J. H. Hartman, Davie Co., N. C., February 11, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is a complete success in the raising of tobacco. By the use of this manure I find that the tobacco does not only grow better, but it yellows better; in short, it is the best fertilizer I have ever used."

Mr. Thomas M. Basset, Davie Co., N. C., January 28, 1881. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is all you claim for it. I like it so well that I shall always use it for tobacco as long as it is kept up to the standard."

Mr. A. B. Butner, Davie Co., N. C., January 31, 1881. "I am a small tobacco raiser. My land is not adapted to fine tobacco, yet I find it pays well to use the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* even for heavy red tobacco, making it very much better in every way. It is all you claim for it. I have used several other brands, but as for me and mine, we always want the 'Star Brand' hereafter."

Mr. David Call, Davie Co., N. C., January 21, 1881. "My experience shows me that your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* increased the yield one-third. I have used other fertilizers, but the 'Star Brand' is the best."

Mr. S. A. Jarvis, Davie Co., N. C., February 2, 1881. "I have only tried your Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* in a small way, and it gave entire satisfaction."

Mr. J. A. McCubbins, Davie Co., N. C., February 7, 1881. "I used 200 pounds of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on one acre last year on a worthless piece of land, and think it would have paid me 100 per cent. but owing to the heavy rains in August my tobacco fired. Still I am well pleased, and expect to use it this year. I recommend it to all farmers as being the best I ever used."

Mr. W. W. Wilson, Davie Co., N. C., February 7, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is the best I ever tried, and I have tried, several kinds. I am going to try it again this year."

Mr. D. H. Bassett, Davie Co., N. C., February 9, 1881. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* I used last season gave entire satisfaction. I used it on gray land, and it acted finely and cured up nicely."

Our friends in Patrick know what a good thing is, and will continue to use the "STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE" manufactured in their capital city by native Virginians whose names are a household word in Va. and North Carolina.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.,

HAVE FOR SALE

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE

TOBACCO MANURE.

UNSURPASSED FOR GROWING

FINE BRIGHT-YELLOW TOBACCO.

WE INTEND TO MAKE IT TO THE INTEREST OF EVERY PLANTER IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TO USE THIS

First-Class, High-Grade, Standard Fertilizer.

EARLY MATURITY,

LARGE CROPS,

FINEST QUALITY.

This fertilizer has now been before this community for many years, and has become the most popular fertilizer on the market. It is extensively used throughout Virginia and North Carolina, and is well known and recommended by Planters and Farmers as a trustworthy high-grade article. The demand for it has steadily increased each year since its introduction, which is the best evidence of its value. We are receiving such full and hearty commendations of it from those of our patrons who used it last year, that we beg to ask your attention to extracts from some of those reports. We will only add that we GUARANTEE the Fertilizer offered this year to be in all respects equal to any heretofore sold, and we recommend it with fullest confidence.

Allison & Addison, Richmond, Virginia,

MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. H. Haizlip, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 18, 1881.—"I used the "Star Brand" *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, which gave entire satisfaction. I put 100 pounds to the acre in the hill. My tobacco grew off finely and ripened well, without firing or spotting—cured yellow with little trouble. Consequently, I think it superior to any fertilizer I ever used."

Mr. J. F. Fare, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 21, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* gave me entire satisfaction—best I ever used. Will use one or two tons this season."

Mr. Thomas J. Valentine, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 19, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and was well pleased with the result. It came up to my expectations in every respect. That for plant beds acted like a charm."

Mr. John M. Crews, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 20, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year. It did as well as any fertilizer I ever used. I have the best crop of tobacco that I have raised in ten years. The 'Star Brand' has given good satisfaction to all persons that have used it, so far as I have heard. It paid me seven dollars for every dollar's worth that I used."

Mr. W. L. Ragland, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 18, 1881.—"I have tried your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and it gives satisfaction. I used about 300 pounds of your manure on one acre of land, and made about 900 lbs. of tobacco. I used it on old-field land."

Rev. T. S. Ring, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 20, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the past three years with good results. The last crop which I now have on hand has more fine yellow tobacco in it than any I have ever raised."

THERE IS NO GOOD REASON WHY COTTON SHOULD NOT BE RAISED EXTENSIVELY AND PROFITABLY IN ALL THE SOUTHERN HALF OF FORSYTH COUNTY, IT IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Mr. J. W. Alspaugh, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 3, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two years past, and my tobacco was all that could be desired. The fault, if any, was that it grew too large; but it yellowed finely, and made a decided success."

Mr. S. A. Ogburn, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 27, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted as well as, if not better, than any fertilizer I ever before used. My tobacco raised with it sold at a higher price than that of any previous year. I also made a good crop of oats, and a good stand of clover by the use of the 'Star Brand'."

Rev. T. H. Pegram, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 21, 1881.—"I used three bags of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last spring on three acres of old-field pine just cleared. The result was good. I raised nearly 700 lbs. to the acre. It would have done better could I have gotten plants in good time, but notwithstanding the late planting, the tobacco ripened and yellowed well. It paid me very well."

Mr. John Sell, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 31, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted splendidly for me last year, and I am highly pleased with it. I say without hesitation that it is the best fertilizer on our market, knowing this from experience and observation."

Mr. R. H. Linville, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 28, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two years, and, being so pleased with its action on my crop, intend to use it again this year. I have tried five other different fertilizers before using the 'Star Brand', and can say that none equaled it in the production of tobacco, making my crop ripen splendidly, which enabled me to cure successfully."

THE "STAR BRAND" COTTON MANURE HAS GIVEN BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY COTTON MANURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Ransom Walker, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 8, 1881.—"I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and am well pleased with it. I shall use it again this year."

Mr. W. L. Neal, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 1, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for several years, and I believe it is all that is claimed for it. I expect to use it again this season."

Messrs. W. N. & S. L. Marshall, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 4, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* has no equal. All it wants is a trial. We want no better.

Mr. Thomas W. Ingram, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 3, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and pronounce it the best I ever used. In fact, it has given perfect satisfaction. I used 100 pounds on corn, and it also gave satisfaction."

The mineral resources of Stokes are not yet fully known, but her capacity and ability to raise large crops of fine Tobacco are not questioned. The "Star Brand" Tobacco Manure has hundreds of true friends in that county, and they can rely upon the high standard being fully maintained in every particular. Indeed we believe the "Star Brand" is better this year than ever before.

Mr. Wm. Neal, Stokes Co., N. C., January 4, 1881.—I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for several years, and use from 200 to 250 lbs. per acre. It has given good satisfaction so far, and I prefer it to any other that I ever tried. I have used it for several years, and it has given satisfaction."

Mr. John Q. A. King, Stokes Co., N. C., January 23, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* did well for me last year, and my neighbors all speak well of it, and say they want it this year. It is all you claim for it—the best on the market. We will use more this year than ever."

Mr. E. W. Culler, Stokes Co., N. C., January 24, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for several years. It has acted well. It gives the plant a growth, and ripens up well. I use from 250 to 300 pounds to the acre. It has given me satisfaction."

Mr. S. M., Goff, Stokes Co., N. C., January 25, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on my tobacco crop for the last four years. It has done well for me. I have recommended it to my neighbors, who are well pleased with its action."

Dr. A. J. Martin, Stokes Co., N. C., January 14, 1881.—"The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* came up to my expectations in all particulars, giving entire satisfaction to myself and all my neighbors that have used it. It sustained its high reputation last year. It is with pleasure that I can recommend it to all tobacco growers."

Mr. A. M. Boyles, Stokes Co., N. C., January 23, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted like a charm. I used 1,100 pounds on about thirty thousand hills. It grew off quickly and ripened early, and yellowed on the hill beautifully. I cured nearly nine barns, and got an excellent cure on all. It is the best fertilizer I ever used, and I expect to use it again this spring. I used it on my plant beds, and it did wonderfully well."

Mr. J. G. H. Mitchell, Stokes Co., N. C., February 1, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on my own crop and for my tenants, with very satisfactory results. It gives the tobacco an early start, and makes it mature early, giving the leaf the rich texture and body that is so desirable. I have no hesitation in saying that it suits our soil better than any other fertilizer in use here, and ranks highest with our best farmers."

Mr. H. C. Coe, Stokes Co., N. C., January 26, 1881.—"I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* in the drill. The tobacco grew off well and large. It yellowed finely on the hill, and still maintains its color I am well pleased with it, so much so I will use it again this season."

Mr. J. Calvin Newsom, Stokes Co., N. C., February 4, 1881.—"The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* used last year upon my farm, pleased me very well. It was applied on somewhat worn land, but the tobacco grew and matured remarkably well; other fertilizers used on the farm and nearly the same land, somewhat fresher, did not do as well as yours."

Mr. Samuel Martin, Stokes Co., N. C., February 12, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two crops, and it acted very well. I believe it is all you recommend it to be, and I expect to use it this year."

Mr. Milton Smith, Stokes Co., N. C., January 31, 1881.—"I have been using your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the past two years and find that I like it very much better than any fertilizer I have yet used. I used the 'Star Brand' at the rate of about 200 pounds to the acre on thin, gray soil, and it produced from 750 to 800 pounds to the acre, yellowed well on the hill, and was of good body and fine texture."

Mr. B F. Bynum, Stokes Co., N. C., February 19, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* has given general satisfaction to myself and neighbors. All who have used it are well pleased with results—having succeeded in raising fine tobacco, which yellowed on the hill."

This makes the fifth season we have sold the "STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE" in Winston, and in offering it this year we have no hesitation in saying it is the best Tobacco fertilizer yet made this is shown by the fact that we have retained nearly all our customers, and that our trade has grown so rapidly that last season we sold here several times as much of the "STAR BRAND" as all the other merchants put together sold of every other fertilizer. As further evidence, we ask you to examine the testimony of seventy-five of our farmers published above. We have several hundred certificates equally as strong which we cannot publish for want of space. We in addition to the above refer to more than two thousand farmers who bought of us and used the "STAR BRAND" on their crops last year. We could name many sales where the Tobacco raised with our fertilizer sold for fabulous prices, and to prove that the Tobacco raised with the "STAR BRAND" uniformly sells for higher prices than that raised from any other fertilizer we have only to ask you to observe closely the sales in our warehouses. Our prices are as low and terms as liberal as those of any first-class fertilizer. We believe that itis to your interest to buy the "STAR BRAND" TOBACCO MANURE for your Tobacco crop and the COTTON MANURE for your cotton crop. We will be pleased to sell you all you want for both crops this spring.

YOURS TRULY,

HINSHAW BROS.

IT IS SAID BY GOOD AUTHORITY THAT THE LANDS IN YADKIN COUNTY ARE AS WELL ADAPTED TO THE GROWTH OF FINE YELLOW TOBACCO AS ANY IN THE STATE, AND WE KNOW OF NO INSTANCE WHERE ANY FARMER WHO USED THE "STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE" AND WORKED HIS LAND PROPERLY THAT FAILED TO MAKE A GOOD CROP.

Major N. G. Hunt, Yadkin Co., N. C. January 30 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last season to my entire satisfaction. Never raised better tobacco, both in quantity and texture, to the amount of land planted."

Mr. J. M. Speer, Yadkin Co., N. C. January 22, 1881. "I used four sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and I am well pleased with it, and shall use it again this year. The tobacco ripened a uniform color, and was rich and waxy, and if it had been cured by a good curer, would have been a fine yellow tobacco."

Mr. W. H. Frith, Yadkin Co., N. C., February 21. 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* I used last year on my tobacco crop acted very satisfactorily. The tobacco grew large, ripened uniformly, yellowed on the hill, and cured easily of a rich orange color."

Mr. Asa Reaves, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 23, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* bought of Hinshaw Brothers, Winston, last spring gave entire satisfaction."

Mr. Clingman Caudle, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 30, 1881. "I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the last two years. It is the best I ever used. I expect to use it next season on my tobacco crop. It starts the plant surest of any fertilizer I ever used."

Mr. J. S. Blackwell, Stokes Co., N. C., February 16, 1881. "I used 200 pounds of 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* to the acre last year, on a light gray soil, very thin land, and the tobacco grew off well, and was large and ripened well on the hill. I prefer it to any I have used for years."

Mr. H. C. Angel, Yadkin Co., N. C., February 3, 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last spring, and was very well pleased with it. I think it is the best I ever used."

Mr. F. W. Poinderter, Yadkin Co., N. C., February 15, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* I bought of you last spring gave perfect satisfaction. I shall use no other hereafter."

Mr. C. G. Barrett, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 7, 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* this year and can recommend it to all planters for a quick growth and early maturity. It is the best manure for tobacco I have ever used."

By the large quantities of the "STAR BRAND COMPLETE MANURE" Iredell county uses on her Tobacco, Cotton and corn crops she recognizes the fact that it is profitable to use a good fertilizer. It is said that the finest crop of corn ever grown in Iredell county, on upland, was raised last year by her popular Sheriff, T. A. Watts. He applied about one hundred and fifty poundz to the acre in the hill.

Mr. J. G. Richardson, Iredell Co., N. C., January 28, 1881. "I am well pleased with the action of the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* used last season. The tobacco started to grow early, yellowed well, ripened early, cured well, a tough, waxy leaf. The land was new ground. A teaspoonful to each hill was the amount used. It was the finest piece of tobacco in this section. I prefer it to any other now used in this neighborhood."

Mr. F. G. Tharp, Iredell Co., N. C., January 24, 1881. "I have used several different brands of fertilizers last spring. I have used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* with good results-none excelling it in quick growth. My tobaccco grew fine, with good body and texture. I was well pleased with my crop in every respect except in ripening, owing to the excessive rains, it is excellent for plant beds."

ROCKINGHAM USES FERTILIZERS EXTENSIVELY ON HER TOBACCO CROPS, AND NO BRAND STANDS HIGHER IN THAT COUNTY THAN THE "STAR BRAND" WHICH HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Mr. Frank Hanes, Davidson Co., N. C., January 28, 1881. "I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on a part of my crop of tobacco last season, and was much pleased with the result, as there was a marked difference in the crop in favor of the part fertilized. That portion unfertilized was not more than half as good as the other. It is the best thing for plants I ever saw."

Mr. W. N. Thomas Davidson Co., N. C., February 12, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is a genuine fertilizer for tobacco. I tried it partly on new ground and partly on old field. The new ground was as nice as any man ever saw, as far as the fertilizer went. The quantity gave out before I was through. I have taken a delight in showing my neighbors and friends the great difference there was in the tobacco in growth and ripening. Every one was astonished that saw it."

Dr. J. M. Rothrock, Davidson Co., N. C., January 29, 1881. "I regard your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* preferable to any I have used in the field and on the plant bed. It makes fine, rich, tough, waxy tobacco. I would not plant tobacco without using a fertilizer. I am entirely satisfied with your 'Star Brand' *Complete Manure.*

Mr. W. A. Swicegood, Davidson Co., N. C., February 15, 1881. "I used yonr 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and am well pleased with the result. I only used two sacks, which made a crop that brought me $336.60. I intend using 5 sacks of the 'Star Brand' this year, believing it to be best fertilizer on the market."

The "STAR BRAND COTTON MANURE" has been used in Davidson county with equally as good results as the Tobacco Manure, and as both are staple, and made by the use of fertilizers, profitable crops in that county, we advise all the farmers to use nothing but the genuine "Star Brand" which always makes a crop where and whenever it is possible for a crop to be grown.

Mr. Robert H. Johnston, Rockingham Co., N. C., December 25, 1880. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* this year in the same field with other standard fertilizers with equally as good results. I consider it the best for fine, yellow tobacco that I have ever used. Shall use it again."

Mr. Z. S. Wall, Rockingham Co., N. C., December 8, 1880. "I used last year (1879) one sack of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and seeing that it was a good thing, I this year have used nearly 3 tons, and am highly pleased with it. The tobacco grew finely, and yellowed nicely on the hill."

Mr. J. F. Burton, Rockingham Co., N. C., January 12, 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and find it to give entire satisfaction for tobacco and corn, and prefer it to any other."

Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, Rockingham, Co., N. C., January 11, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* bought of you last year acted well for me. In fact, it is the best guano I have used for several years. My tobacco grew fast and matured well, and my wheat is looking well after the tobacco crop."

Mr. James B. Minor, Rockingham Co., N. C., December 14, 1880. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is all you claim for it. I used it on old field, and made as good, if not better tobacco than I have ever made with Peruvian."

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

—See new advertisements in this issue.

—Moon's First Quarter yesterday, 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

—Get your Tea from Gray & Martin's.

—On last Friday it snowed rapidly from 9 o'clock in the morning til noon. Weather still cold.

—The first series of sermons on Moses, by Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, were concluded on Sunday evening last.

—The Abraham Steiner homestead was sold on Monday for $2,025. Wm. Dettmar, purchaser.

—Garden Seeds at Gray & Martins.

—Mrs. Yates and family have returned to the Salem Hotel, from Washington City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hinshaw Bros; Mrs. Douthit's Spring and Summer Goods.

—Mrs. Rights & Stafford's school, at Kernersville, will close Friday, with an entertainment at night.

—Henry E. Fries purchased the Adam Butner property, in upper end of town, at private sale, for $2,200.

—Lewis Crouse, son of Harrison Crouse, who was kicked by a young mule recently, is all right again.

—R. A. Hamilton, who went on business to his store in Ashe County, went North from there on business.

☞ Beautiful Easter Cards at the Salem Bookstore.

—E. A. Strupe has the contract for putting the tin roof on the new large warehouse of Hinshaw & Co., now being erected in Winston.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—We are pleased to see Dr. Siewers about again after a brief, but severe attack of sickness, which confined him to the house for several days.

—Mrs. O. A. Keehln is prepared to color Easter Eggs, and parties having eggs to color are requested to send them to her residence.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—We regret to learn that Harrison Crouse is still confined to his house by a severe attack of rheumatism or neuralgia.

—Palm Sunday on the 10th. Holy week. Service in Moravian church at 10 o'clock, A. M. Confirmation service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Reading of the Passion Week Manuel commencing at 8 o'clock in the evening. Divine service every evening during the week.

—The *Kernersville News*, a sprightly candidate for public favor, is on our table. Messrs. Lyon & Co., are the publishers, Kernersville, N. C. This makes six regular weekly newspapers in Forsyth County, besides several monthly advertising sheets.

—Best brands of Tea at Gray & Martin's.

—Gen. A. M. Scales will deliver the Annual Address at Oak Ridge Institute, May 24th. This Institute can point to a most conspicuous list of closing exercise orators, viz: Kerr, Reid, Moran, Staples, Dick, Dr. Smith, Merrimon, and now Scales.

—Try the Night Cap Cigar, at Gray & Martin's

—The following lay-members of the Moravian Church, were elected on the evening of Tuesday last, to represent Salem Congregation in the approaching Provincial Synod, to assemble at this place on Thursday, April 21st, 1881:

Rev. L. B. Wurreschke, J. W. Fries, C. T. Pfohl, Dr. J. W. Hunter, J. T. Lineback, Dr. J. F. Shaffner, Dr. N. S. Siewers, A. A. Spaugh, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, J. G. Sides.
Alternates.—C. S. Hauser, C. H. Fogle.

—The prettiest Clock ever made—the Little Jewell, is to be found at Gray & Martin's Drug Store, in Winston.

—On Sunday last, after dinner, Timothy Vogler and family, consisting of himself, wife and maid, were suddenly seized with distressing sickness. Freshly prepared horseradish had been indulged in at dinner, and it is thought some poke root had accidently been taken from the ground with the horseradish and prepared for the table,—hence the sickness. No serious consequences, as they were all up and well on Monday.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.
H. W. FRIES.

—Frank Poindexter, of Yadkin County, had a narrow escape from drowning last week. He attempted to cross the Shallow Ford, while the river was considerably above the usual water mark. After driving in he soon discovered his horse was swimming and soon after the swift current bore the vehicle and horse down stream, when striking a dam the buggy was upset, and Mr. Poindexter thrown out, who had to swim for life. The horse, a valuable one, was drowned, and Mr. Poindexter narrowly escaped a similar fate.

FOR SALE—2 Walnut Cupboards—one large for kitchen, and one three cornered, with upper part glass. One Poplar Bookcase, one Rocking Chair, six Parlor Chairs.

Apply early to EUG. A. BONER.
Salem, March 23, 1881.

—The remarkable events of the week are: Jefferson born 2nd, 1743; Tammany Hall, New York, Democrats celebrated the event. Washington Irving bord 3rd, 1783. President Harrison died 4th, 1841. Oliver Goldsmidt died 4th, 1774. Plato died 5th, B. C., 347. Woodsworth born 9th, 1770. Lee surrenders 9th, 1865. Stoneman's raid through Western N. C.; Gen. Palmer, with a portion of Stoneman's army arrived at Salem, 9th, 1865. Hatcher's run fight 2nd, 1865. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated 2nd, 1865. Sebastopol bombarded 9th, 1855.

—Don't risk life and property by keeping your lamp on tables and mantle-pieces, but get one of those safe and handsome Extending Lamps from Gray & Martin's. Only $3.00.

NEW MAGISTRATES FOR YADKIN.—A list of Magistrates was appointed by the late Legislature to fill vacancies in Yadkin county as follows:

Boonville, M. L. Woodhouse; Knobs, Enoch D. Swain; Buck Shoal, James M. Burgess; Deep Creek, John M. Nicholson; Liberty, J. G. Reavis; Forbush, Willis Dickson; East Bend, Jno. H. Poindexter; Falls Creek, George D. Hobson.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

Commissioners' Court.

Ordered that the child of Sarah Lumly be sent to the Poor House.

Ordered that the order made at the last meeting of the Board in regard to the colored grave yard be rescinded.

Ordered that E. A. Pfohl, P. A. Wilson and M. Grogan be appointed judges and A. B. Gorrell, Registrar of the election to be held in Winston on the 1st Monday in May for Mayor and Commissioners, and also for a commissioner of Graded School and also to submit certain amendments to the charter of the town.

Ordered that J W Hunter, J G Sides and H W Fries be appointed Judges and J F Shaffner Registrar of the municipal election to be held in Salem on the 1st Monday in May.

Ordered that N W Sapp, Joseph S Kerner and A H Beard be appointed Judges and J S Ray Registrar of the municipal election in Kernersville on the 1st Monday in May.

The following list of jurors was drawn for the spring term of Forsyth Superior court.

FIRST WEEK.—A E Shore, Jacob Weavil, T W Reynolds, J Guthrie, T L Boils, G W Mitchell, Chas Rothrock, L E Griffith, F H Fries, Joseph Whicker, A G Hough, Eli Weavil, I H Nelson, Jno N Hester, R H Woodson, Jas A Gray, G W Harper, Lew Ketner, M C Clayton, Jno H Tise, Chas Steiner, James Miller, David Shields, T E Kerner, J V Crews, H A Lewis, H Flyn, S E Allen, Isaac Reich, Jno M Stockton, O L Pegg, Lewis Kimel, Felix Sink, Jacob Warner, S H Hodgin, C F Stockton.

SECOND WEEK.—Wm Ebert, T J Brown, Aquilla Teague, R B Flynt, Wm Sprinkle E B Pfohl, C B Stockton, Randal Bodenhammer, E M Adams, Ransom Phipps, E T Shultz, Martin Peeples, W L Sink, R A Simpson, Geo H Idol, Calvin Faw, Augustus Samuels, Calvin Crews.

A petition was filed signed by more than one-fifth of the registered voters of Abbott's Creek Township asking for an election on the question of Stock Law or no Stock Law. Ordered by the Board that the election be granted and that A. Pitts be appointed Registrar, and L. P. Mathews and David Smith judges of the election to be held on Thursday the 12th day of May next.

Ordered that the following persons by appointed Tax Listers for their respective Townships for the year 1881:

Abbott's Creek, A Pitts, Esq; Belew's Creek, R S Linville; Bethania, J N Anderson; Broadbay, Chas Rothrock; Kernersville, V W Perry; Lewisville, J P Binkly; Middle Fork, P A Cox; Old Richmond, E L Reed; Old Town, J H Cox; Stlem Chapel, T M Marshall; South Fork, John Boyer Vienna, E C Dull; Winston, N S Cook.

The above Listers are requested to meet the Board of County Commissioners on the 1st Monday in May next at the Court House at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform value for personal property.

E M Conrad was duly qualified as a Deputy Sheriff of the County.

James Linville was appointed to repair the stock law fence gate at or near Dr. Dick's on the Walnut Cove Road.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday, April, 2, 1881:—

Monday	$3,535 08
Tuesday	1,848 29
Wednesday	1,897 52
Thursday	1,959 25
Friday	3,321 85
Saturday	2,607 10
Total	$15,169 09

Collections for March, $84,764 41.

—A list of letters remaining in the Postoffice, at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1881:

T Barber, John E. Berry, Franklin Ball, Mrs Levi Crews, A C Cline, Miss Susan Dalton, William P Goodman, J C Head, Miss Mariar Hays, Miss Alice Idol, Mrs E J Johnson, Mat Pinkston, William Pugh, Mrs E E Snider, Miss Amanda Smith, Mrs Sarah Stewart, Alexander Spaugh, M V Smith.
H W SHORE, P M

[Communicated.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw a communication in your last paper, signed "Southfork," complaining of being damaged by turning country roads. *Southfork* was ashamed to say they brought a petition before the Trustees to have a cartway laid out to interseet the main road only about one hundred and fifty yards apart, they found the wind did not blow the right way, and fell back to Crouse's fence, and took another course where they burnt their fingers. If they will go a little further back, and show what the damage is in turning and closing meeting and school roads, where the children have to climb four fences ten rails high, or go a mile out of their way, they will then find they have got the saddle on the wrong horse.
FRIEDBERG.

—George Brummel, (col.), of Lickskillet, Davidson County, has erected a Baptist church on his own land, and has named said church *New Bethel Jerusalem*. The church has a cupalo and bell, bearing date 1880. James Hargrove pastor, and has been for 12 years.
COMMUNICATED.

Press Correspondence.

—Daniel Sink, of Davidson County, thinks one of his hogs was bitten by the mad dog which Fred. Willard had killed. The hog was confined in a pen, and Mr. Sink says it quit eating, would gnaw at the pen and try to get to those coming near it. It died in a few days after showing these signs of hydrophobia.

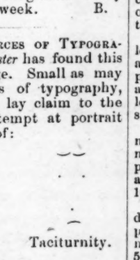
—John D. Bodenhamer, of Davidson County, has sold his property and started to Missouri. Mr. Bodenhamer and Mrs. Bodenhamer are getting old, and no doubt they could have spent the remainder of their days in this country to better satisfaction.

—The ditch law suit of Lambeth vs. Smith, which has been in court so long was not ended on Thursday last. Seven persons have been selected to meet and examine the ditch to determine if the upper bottoms can be drained without removing the obstructions in Smith's ditch. There is but little prospect of the matter being settled here, but will go to court again no doubt.

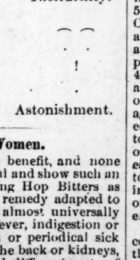
—David Rothrock, who went to South Carolina from Forsyth County, over twenty years ago, is now moving his family to a place near Lexington, in Davidson County, intending to make that his future home.

—People are late sowing oats. Many are just finishing this week. B.

WONDERFUL RESOURCES OF TYPOGRAPHY.—The Paris *Register* has found this in a German exchange. Small as may appear the resources of typography, they can nevertheless lay claim to the following graphic attempt at portrait painting—expressive of:



Merriment. Taciturnity.



Indifference. Astonishment.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy adapted to the many ills she sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters—*Courant*.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some weeks ago I was in Salem, and when about to leave a boy stepped up and asked if he might ride with me as far as Waughtown, and I took him in. As we were going along he said, "Have you got a letter in the *Press* this week?" I said, "How do you know I have letters there?" "Every body says you are C. L. R., and I always read them. I used to think newspapers were only for grown-up folks, but since I commenced reading your letters I find a great many other things in the *Press* that interest *me*, and I like to read it." Just so, commend me to the boy that loves to read a good paper, and though his educational opportunities may have been poor, that boy will become a man of fair intelligence. Good newspapers are the best general educators we have, and I was pleased with the good sense exhibited by this lad, for I found that he not only read the paper but he could tell me a good many things that were in it, and that is reading with profit.

Some years ago I passed by a District School-House, and thought I would drop in and see how the school was conducted. The teacher received me politely and asked me if I did wish to hear his best class read? I consented, and it did very well; but when it was through I questioned it in regard to the lesson just read, and found the scholars know nothing about it, the whole thing was mechanical from beginning to end; and I was told afterwards that the teacher said he was scared almost to death for fear I would ask *him* some questions. Now if that teacher would have been a subscriber to a good newspaper, and when he came across some interesting article would have given it to the class to read aloud to the school and discuss its merits at large, there would have been an interest created in the minds of the pupils worth a cart load of Eclectic Readers.

While conversing with this boy companion, my mind involuntarily went back more than 50 years ago, when I ured to go to Salem every Saturday morning after the "*Weekly Gleaner*," published by John C. Blum; and in my imagination at that time, of all men living, he was the first, for he made the *newspaper* and the *Almanac*; and the President of the United States was next. The *Gleaner* now-a-days, would be looked upon as a little affair, but it aroused in my youthful mind a love for reading for which I thank God to-day.

On last Sunday I preached at Friedberg and had a full house. Since the departure of Rev. J. B. Lineback for Oakland, Lecleda County, Missouri, where he hopes to organize a Moravian Church, Friedberg is vacant. I spent Saturday night with my friend, Mr. Jesse Mock, who had an attack of paralysis some months ago, and was in a critical condition, but is so far restored that he was able to walk to church Sabbath morning. At the church I met Dr. E. Fulp, and he is considered *home-folks* as he went to school here in Kernersville some time, and then gobbled up one of our handsomest young ladies, (we have some more left) Miss Lou Lindsay, and located in the neighborhood of Friedberg, where he is getting a good practice.

After preaching there was an election for five delegates to represent the congregation in a called Synod of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, to meet ar Salem on Thursday April 21st, 1881, and the members chosen were *Traugott Spaugh, Samuel Tesh, Eli Sides, S. A. Woosely* and *John Burk*.

After the services were over, I returned home with brother Mock, and "aunt Lucy" gave me a good dinner. Then I mounted my new horse, *Jim*, (poor old *Raleigh* being gone by the board), and rode home to Kernersville in three hours and a half.
C. L. R.
Kernersville, N. C., April 4, 1881.

—John, my dear, said she tenderly, if you do not buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup immediately, I will go home to my mother; I can't stand this coughing any longer. He bought a bottle.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station,

BULLETIN No. 7. April, 2nd, 1881.

FIELD EXPERIMENTS.

What does my land need to produce a given crop to the best advantage, is the living, all important question with the intelligent farmer. Different soils have very different wants, varying with their original character and with the kind of exhaustion to which they have been subjected. It should be the aim of the farmer to supply exactly what is needed and nothing else. It is only in this way that the highest profits are made. If, for example, the farmer puts phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash in one of the so-called complete manures at the cost of $40 per ton upon his soil when really only phosphoric acid is needed for his crop upon that soil, and this can be had at $30 a ton, for his immediate purposes at least he is throwing away $10. It is true that very often our worn lands need all these elements of plant-food and the competent manure very generally does well therefore. But it is not by any means always true that it is the thing which it will *pay* the farmer best to use. I very much doubt, for example, whether in the majority of cases he gets any sufficient return for the 2 to 3 per cent of ammonia in the nitrogenous matter to render it worth the five to ten dollars additional which he has to pay for it.

The farmer asks them, how shall I find exactly what it will pay me best to apply to my soil for a particular crop? The laboratory method which has been proposed gives a very uncertain reply. The comparison of the analysis of the soil and the plant teaches us little definitely. The analysis of the soil can of necessity represent only a few ounces of soil at most. Theusands of tons of soil are within reach of the crops. What probability is there that the few ounces will accurately represent the thousands of tons? There are many other reasons why this method is very unreliable.

The practical test with the crop upon the soil is worth more than all the analysis of soils the chemists can make. The answer nature makes to the questions put directly to her in field experiments are far clearer and more reliable than the theories of the chemist. Such experiments every farmer should conduct for himself. This result would be his surest guides in fertilizing his land.

I present here a simple scheme for some such experiments having reference to the elements of plant food most often needed upon an inexpensive scale. The question to which the experimenter seeks the answer is, will it pay me best to use phosphoric acid, ammonia or potash upon my soil with this crop. Will the return be best with any one of these alone, any combination of two of them or with all three together?

An acre of partially exhausted soil is selected of as uniform character and as level as possible. It is accurately divided into ten parallel strips. The different substances are applied as illustrated by the diagram, three lots being left with no manure to serve as standards of comparison.

1. Nothing. 2. Phosphoric acid. 3. Ammonia. 4. Potash. 5. Phosphoric acid, Ammonia and Potash. 6. Nothing. 7. Phosphoric acid and Ammonia. 8. Phosphoric acid and Potash. 9. Ammonia and Potash. 10. Nothing.

Plot 1. receives nothing. On 2. put 40lbs. dissolved S. C. phosphats (not containing potash). On 3. 20lbs. of sulphate of ammonia. On 4. 10lbs of mirate of potash. Plot 5. receives all three, viz: 40 lbs. dissolved S. C. phosphate, 20 lbs. sulphate of ammonia and 10lbs. muriate of potash. 6. has nothing again. Plot 7 gets 40 lbs. dissolved phosphate and 20 lbs. sulphate of ammonia. 8. 40lbs. phosphate and 10lbs. muriate of potash. 9. 20lbs sulphate of ammonia and 10lbs of murate of potash, while ten gets nothing again. The different plots are to be cultivated in all respects alike. A careful record is to be kept of the appearances of the crop on the different plots and the produce on each is measured separately. Corn and cotton will be found convenient crop to experiment with. Though a large variety of field or garden crops adapt themselves to such experiments.

If the experiments have been carefully conducted the farmer will see clearly from the results which element or elements of plant-food were needed for this crop. Of course many more factors come into the problem in practice and must be considered in drawing the final conclusions. But the system of experiments presented here in merest outline will be found to be in any case very instructive.

The necessary chemicals will cost under $8. I shall be glad to correspond with farmers interested in such experiments and will supply them with further directions, if desired.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
Director.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

—Do not trifle with the affection of a young girl: it is worse than trifling with a bad cold, for this can be cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—The returns just issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show the immense business gains of the nation during the past year. The total value of imports of merchandise was $696,805,807, as against $513,602,796 for 1879. It is still a question in political economy, we believe, whether a nation shows its healthiest condition by an increase of imports. If people were not wealthy they could not buy largely. When imports fall off it is usually because hard times restrict the purchasing power of the people. Some of the increased items of import are certainly curious. For instance, the increase of $12,000 for imports of Indian corn during the year appears incredible, considering the boundless cornfields of the West. It is equally astonishing that we should increase our imports of bituminous coal by $1,120,000, while we have unlimited coalbeds of our own. An increase of imported pig-iron to the amont of $9,000,000 should be a subject for the Protectionists of Pennsylvania to consider. Imports of cigars increased $52,000. Manufactured silks, notwithstanding our efforts towards the development of an American industry in that line, were increased by nearly $9,000,000. The large increase of printing paper to $114,906 last year, as against $1,638 the year before, is doubtless to be accounted for by the action of local paper manufacturers. An evidence of actual prosperity shown in the immensely increased importation of fancy goods, musical instruments, paintings, statuary, perfumery, cosmetics and precious stones. A nation is certainly in flush times when in a single year it increases its imports of diamonds and other gems by over $3,000,000. If people had not money to spare they could not afford to buy these needless extravagances.

MARRIED.

By S. A. Mock, Esq., on the 24th of March, Mr. J. N. CLODFELTER to Miss ELIZA J. CLINARD, all of Midway Township, Davidson County.

DIED.

In this place, on Wednesday moning last, CICERO LUMLY, in the 22nd year of his age.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to	$1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to	1 30
Corn, per bushel	60 to	65
Oats, " "	50 to	60
Rye, " "	90 to	1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to	3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	00 to	00
Peas, (white,) "	00 to	00
Beans, (col'd,) "	00 to	00
Beans, (white,) "	00 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to	00
Pork	6 to	7
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to	09
" Hams	10 to	12
Green Apples per bushel	00 to	0 00
Eggs, per dozen	10 to	00
Butter, per pound	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	5 to	0
Beeswax, " "	20 to	20
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to	0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	60 to	0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to	75
Cabbage, per pound	1 to	2
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to	2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to	55
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to	00
Blackberries	0 to	00
Whortleberries	0 to	00
Dried Cherries	0 to	00
Dried Apples	0 to	00

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	3 50 to	4 00
" Good	4 00 to	5 50
" Bright	5 00 to	6 00
" Fine	10 00 to	12 00
Fillers Common	5 00 to	6 00
" Good	7 00 to	9 00
" Fine	10 00 to	14 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to	20 00
" Good	30 00 to	40 00
" Fine	40 00 to	50 00
" Fancy	60 00 to	75 00

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS. REDUCED PRICES.

| CALL AND SEE. |

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

PUBLIC SALE Of Valuable Land.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises on

Saturday, April 23d,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the valuable tract of land known as the JACOB REICH PLACE, near Salem, N. C., adjoining the lands of A. V. D. Leigh and Harrison Reed, containing FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, about 30 acres of which are well-timbered and the remainder ready for cultivation.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. A. REICH,
Administrator with will annexed.
March 24, 1881. tds.

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the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

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of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

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are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. **Take no other.**

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$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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For Raising Fine Yellow Tobacco.

TOBACCO RAISED BY THIS FERTILIZER IS NOTICEABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES,

Rapid Growth--Good Size--Waxy Leaf

This Fertilizer does not Fire the Plant, and is a good Preventive of Fly on Plant Beds.

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Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

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20 Cases of Prints,	40 Pieces Oil Cloth,		Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5 " of Dress Goods,	50 Bags Coffee,		3,000 lbs. Sole Leather.
5 " of Bleached Domestic,	25 Barrels Sugar,		500 lbs. Upper Leather.
2 " of Flannel.	25 Cheese,		Files, Locks, Hinges. Butts, Screws,
2 " of Linsey,	30 Boxes Soap,		Hames, Traces and Collars,
5 Bales Blankets and Quilts.	50 Barrels Syrups,		2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
3 " Ticking.	20 Grosses Snuff,		20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard.
2 " Drilling,	Tinware of every description		1,000 Bags Salt,
10 " Plaids,	Big stock Paints & Medicines		500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
20 " Sheeting.	25 Cases Hats;		40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth.	200 " Shoes and Boots,		30 " Brooms,
20 doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	40 Pkg.s Crockery and Glassware,		30 Coils Rope,
15 " Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.	100 Kegs Cut Nails.		200 Oak Kegs,
500 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks	25 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.		5 Barrels Coal Oil,
Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds.	15 doz. Shovels, Spades and Forks,		2 " Linseed Oil,
	15 dozen Axes,		2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead,
	2,000 doz. Coats' Spool Cotton		250 Trunks, Valises & Satchels
			65 Grindstones & fixtures.

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1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

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Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

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SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

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Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

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W. T. POINDEXTER, of Yadkin,
Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,
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NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

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A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY CO., January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

REV. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.
J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. K. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.

or B. TURNER, Bethaniny, N. C.
March 3, 1881—8-6m.

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All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address
N. W. CRAFT.
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Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Resp

The Loons.

As the small stock of fresh meat we had brought with us from Tromso was diminishing in a most alarming manner, it was decided to put into a harbor, called Nameless Bay, in order to replenish our provisions. This bay was reputed to be a famous place for "loons," as Brunnich's guillemots are invariably called, and well did it deserve the reputation it had acquired, for it was one vast loonery, teeming with birds. The bay was bounded on the three sides by high hills, terminating at the water in abrupt, precipitous cliffs, about 100 feet in height. Frost and the action of the weather had formed narrow ledges on the faces of these limestone cliffs, rising in regular stratifications, tier over tier, from base to summit. These ledges were the looneries, and on them were congregated myriads of birds. So thickly were they clustered together that the combination of their black and white plumage made the face of the cliffs assume a "pepper and salt" hue. Some idea may be gathered of the countless numbers of these birds by the fact that my companion and myself in less than two hours bagged 600, and, had we required it, many hundreds more could have been obtained in the same space of time. On the first discharge of our guns a perfect cloud rose in front of us, completely obscuring the face of the cliff. The noise produced by the tremendous whirring and flapping of wings can only be compared to that made by the fall of water from a large cascade. As they flew seaward they struck us in the boats, while the killed and wounded fell upon us like hail. The incessant flight of these birds in different directions, during the days we remained at anchor in the bay, reminded me more of the swarming of hundreds of hives of bees than anything else; so continuous were their flights that we used to find it almost impossible to sweep the land carefully with a telescope for game, in consequence of the rapid passage of these birds across the fields of our glasses. The loons build their nests on the ledges of the cliffs, where their eggs, of which there is only one in each nest, are perfectly secure from the depredations of all thieves but the skuas and the Glaucus gulls. These latter birds breed on the summits of the cliffs, immediately over the looneries, which they watch with a jealous and greedy eye. The male and female loon alternately guards the precious egg, and woe betide the unfortunate guillemot who should be tempted away, by food or otherwise, from his sacred treasure. The watchful skua or burgomaster quickly swoops down, and on the return of the loon its nest is empty. We were, unfortunately, a few days too early to obtain any of the eggs for our breakfast-table, but we reveled for some time in such delicacies as "loon soup," "stewed loon," "curried loon," and other ingenious methods of cooking those birds.—*Captain Markham, in Good Words.*

The Animal World.

A cattle drover near Chicago owns a collie that is said to be a marvel. One day a bet was made that he would take charge of thirty cattle, then in a car, all being unknown to the dog, as soon as unloaded; that he would drive them to his owner's place, which was distant two miles; that although it would be necessary to drive the animals among other cattle on the way the dog would neither permit one of the strange cattle to join his drove nor would he allow one of his thirty to stray from its companions. The dog won.

In the court-house tower of Norristown, Pa., a flock of snow birds has lived for over five years, yet with every stroke of the bell announcing the hours as they passed the birds have never ceased to leave the tower in the greatest consternation, but maintain their position in the air until the last stroke has fallen, when they at once returned to the tower. Thus every hour has their rest been disturbed during the entire period without, however, causing them to seek another lodging. The bell weighs nearly 4,000 pounds.

Otters are used in fishing at Pondicherry on the banks of the Matta Colly. Bishop Heber relates that they drive the shoals into the nets and sometimes bring out the larger fish with their teeth. He saw at Pondicherry a row of nine or ten very large and beautiful otters, tethered with straw collars and long strings to bamboo stakes. Some were swimming about at the full extent of their strings, or lying half in and half out of the water; others were rolling themselves in the sun on the sandy bank, uttering a shrill, whistling noise, as if in play.

Murdock McKenzie, of San Francisco had a young bull that betrayed him by making a headlong dash for him as he turned to leave after feeding him. A favorite mare and a pet colt of Mr. McKenzie's were qietly feeding some 100 yards distant, and no sooner was the worthy gentleman struck by the vicious animal than both mare and colt were observed flying to his rescue with the speed of the wind, and, charging upon the bull, drove him away with hoof and teeth, thus enabling Mr. McKenzie, who had recovered his senses in the meantime, to stagger to the fence and climb out of danger.

Knew Him by His Lung.

James Syme, the eminent Scotch surgeon and Edinburg professor, was entirely devoted to the profession. A well-known public character at one time consulted him about some affection of the lungs. Years afterward he returned on the same errand. On being announced, he was nettled to observe that Mr. Syme had neither any recollection of his face nor, which was still more galling, acquainted with his name. He thereupon mentioned the fact of his former visit. Still Syme failed to remember him. But when the professor put his ear to the patient's chest, and heard the peculiar sound the old ailment had made chronic, he exclaimed: "Ah, I remember you now. I know you by your lung."

"Yes," said the schoolgirl who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horseshoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot."

ABOUT BRUSHES.

Facts About Their Manufacture—Where the Bristles Come From.

Brushes are among the more common articles in constant use, and like a great many other articles that are universally employed there are many interesting facts concerning them and their manufacture. The varieties and kind of brushes are so great that it would be impossible to give all due consideration within the limits of a newspaper article, but a few facts concerning ordinary bristle brushes may interest the average reader.

It may seem somewhat singular that it should be necessary to import any article or material entered into the construction of ordinary brushes, and yet it is said that there are millions of poundt of pigs' bristles imported into this country every year. America is considered a great country for the pig. We export pork in immense qualities, so why do we have to import bristles? The reason is simply that the bristles on the back of an American pig are not sufficiently stiff, and are of no value except in the very cheapest grades of brushes. In this country the pig is bred for pork, and it is usually slaughtered when one year old, and hence the bristles do not have the opportunity to become very stiff and hard. The best and most valuable of all bristles are those which come from Russia. In all that country the hogs run wild, frequently reaching the age of eight or ten years. They are hunted and shot down, and thousands of pounds of bristles from their backs are exported to America, where they are worth about $5 per pound. In Poland nearly or quite as good bristles are obtained. In both countries the hogs feed upon bark and roots, are lank and lean, and valuable only for their bristles. Large quantities of bristles are imported from Germany, which, though not quite so heavy or stiff as those first mentioned, are much superior to American bristles, being worth $3 per pound. Bristles are also imported from France, being of a finer texture, more suitable for fine varnish brushes, and worth $1.50 per pound. American bristles are worth all the way from thirty-five cents to $2 per pound, but, as stated before, are used only in the cheaper grades of brushes. It is stated on good authority that until within the last five years all tooth brushes were imported from England or France, but that within that time their manufacture has begun in this country, and that now the home manufacturers can compete with their foreign brothers. Another article used in the manufacture of brushes is tampeco, a sort of wild grass that grows in Mexico. When this is colored it is difficult to discern it from hair. It is imported in large quantities from that country, and is worth twelve cents per pound. Horsehair also is largely used in making brushes. It is sometimes mixed with bristles, and sometimes used by itself. Strange to say, it is impossible to obtain a sufficient supply in this country, and large quantities are imported from South America, where it is obtained from the manes and tails of wild horses. It is worth fifty cents per pound. Rice root from Brussels is another material that enters into the construction of some kinds of brushes, and considerable quantities are imported.

The manufacture of brushes is not particularly interesting in its various operations, though some branches of it require considerable skill and ingenuity. The material into which the bristles are set usually comes to the brush manufacturer partially ready for use, but considerable labor is required to put the goods in condition for the market, even after the bristles are set. The first process is to sort the bristles by taking a handful and passing them through a row of upright steel points, like the teeth of a comb. There are about as many methods of making brushes as there are kinds of brushes. In paint brushes the bristles are arranged around the small end of a conical stick and secured by twine wrapping. A great many brushes are made by inserting tufts of bristle into holes bored in rows. Oftentimes they are secured by dipping the root ends into hot pitch, winding a piece of string around these ends, then dipping them again, and quickly and dexterously introducing them with a twisting motion into the holes, where the pitch sets and holds them. Many brushes, notably hair brushes, are made by driving the bristles through holes and fastening them with wire. A skillful person is known to have drawn five hundred tufts in an hour, but one hundred in an hour is considered good work. An ingenious machine has been invented for making flat brushes, which fills from sixty to eighty holes per hour. Much of the work with bristles is performed by girls and women, many of whom become quite dexterous in the business. The delicate brushes, called also hair pencils, used for water colors, are made of hair of the camel, goat, badger, sable, squirrel and other animals, by binding a bundle of them together, after being carefully arranged and their points temporarily protected, and sliding this through the large end of a quill till the points project sufficiently far through the smaller end. The tube having been previously softened by water, contracts as it dries and holds the bundle of hairs fast. The best brushes of this kind are made of hair taken from the tail of a species of Russian sable.—*Boston Herald.*

The restaurants have had such a run of custom that some of the waiters are a little inattentive. A stranger called for a plate of oysters, and after smelling them, he said: "Waiter, are these oysters fresh?" "We are not running an intelligence office." "I would like to know if they are fresh." "Well, then, eat them, then you will know for yourself. You don't expect me to eat them for you, do you? Do I look like I was here to try old oysters on?"—*Galveston News.*

A short-sighted Frenchman has a pointer dog that is so cute that whenever his master kills a hare on his farm the dog rushes off and brings him one of a lot of old dead rabbits, of which he keeps a stock in concealment.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Spring Fashions.

VISITING TOILETS FOR SPRING.—The new visiting dresses for spring are of satin merveilleux in condor brown, garnet, or laurier (laurel) red, or else dark rifle green for the waist and overdress, with gay satin surah stripes for combinations. The black satin merveilleux dresses to be worn with black Spanish lace bonnets are entirely black, having yards upon yards of Spanish lace for trimmings, with much jet beading on not or on satin for collars, cuffs and retrousses. Other black surah dresses have gay stripes, blocks and checks, such as the Rob Roy red and black checks, also of satin surah for trimming. Steel passementerie butterflies, collars, cuffs and fringes trim other black dresses and wraps that will be worn with black net and steel lace bonnets, or with the soft gray satins that are revived, and are brightened by facings of the new laurier and Vandyck red shades.

SPRING MANTLES.—Shorter wraps of medium length with great square sleeves are offered for the spring. These are of black satin sicilienne, or the twilled satin surah, elaborate with lace frills, and beaded garnitures, or else they are of light gray or ecru camel's-hair shirred into shape with many rows of gathers around the neck, at the waist line, and on the sleeves. Fringes and passementerie trim these wool wraps.

JACKETS AND ULSTERETTES.—New spring jackets of cheviot and other English-looking cloths are nearly tight-fitted, round, single-breasted, and medium long, and are worn with a belt to which a bag is attached. The bag does away with the need of pockets, and the garment is as simply shaped as a hunting jacket. Even the buttons of these jackets are not large or numerous, merely buttoning the front, and are for use, not for ornament. A turned-over collar has a plaiting of the cloth erect above it, and the same plaiting finishes the cuffs, falling toward the hands. Ulsters of invisible checks, stripes and plaids forming a melange of color, are made so short that they are called ulsterettes. The large, wide, square sleeves on all these garments are a sensible fashion for a summer wrap, as they are not uncomfortably warm, and are most easily put on and off.

FLANNEL AND BUNTING DRESSES.—Nwe dresses of ecru, coachman's drab, or dark blue flannel of sheer sleazy quality fit for summer mornings are made entirely of one material, without gay trimmings or combinations. The belted basque is tucked all over lengthwise, the material being first tucked by machine, and the different pieces—fronts, side forms and back—afterward cut from it, and laid upon the lining. The tucks are a third of an inch wide, and a trifle more than their own width apart. The silesia lining has two darts, like any other basque, but these darts do not appear in the tucked outside; there is, however, the under-arm dart that modistes find it necessary to use now that the "cross basque seam" at the waist line is abolished. The back has a short side form and no seam down the middle; the basque extends very long and plain over the hips, like a Jersey, and is not trimmed at the ends. The neck has a Byron collar, and the buttons are either gilt or steel. The belt is quite narrow, being only an inch and a half wide; it is laid upon a morocco belt to keep it smooth, and is completed by a metal buckle, or else a strap. Three straps hold the belt securely—one behind and one on each side. A shopping bag of the flannel attached to the belt is quite flat, and has a flap at the top, buttoned down. It is suspended on the left side by short flannel straps. The short skirt is plaited half its length, and has a wrinkled apron overskirt draped upon it, and this overskirt is deeply bordered by a tucked band, the tucks being lengthwise, and precisely like those of the belted basque.—*Harper's Bazar.*

News and Notes for Women.

Ida Lewis has now saved seventeen lives.

Miss Flora Torrey, stepdaughter of Judge W. R. Wagstaff, of Paola, Kan., has just been admitted to the bar of Kansas.

Upward of 2,220 young girls are at present attending the painting and drawing classes in state and municipal schools in France, while 1,950 are studying music in the various colleges.

An experienced matron says: A man will eat soggy biscuits twice a week without a complaint when his girl invites him out to tea, but when the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest suspicion of saleratus in them, the neighbors will think the district school is out for recess by the racket he makes.

Miss Kate Smith, an inmate of the Union Home for Old Ladies in Philadelphia, after three years' labor, has completed a quilt containing 55,552 pieces. She has been blind from infancy, but threaded every needle herself, and used 100 spools of thread in the work.

This is the way a lady writes to the papers concerning social ostracism: So long as an unmarried woman has a moderately comfortable home and work, merely to increase her stock of white satin slippers, her social position remains unimpaired; but let that home be broken up, let that same young woman from dire necessity continue that same occupation or trade in order to earn her daily bread, and she is immediately beyond the pale.

Some one has undertaken the business of lion-breeding at Bond, Algeria, in order to supply menageries and zoological gardens with specimens of the king of beasts, for which there is a great and growing demand. The extirpation of the lion in a wild state in Algeria, from a variety of causes, is only a question of a very short time.

Under the new military law the German standing army will have, in round numbers, 18,000 commissioned officers, 427,000 privates and non-commissioned officers, 1,700 surgeons, 600 veterinary surgeons, 650 gunsmiths, 800 paymasters and 80,000 horses. Prussia furnishes 330,000 men; Bavaria, 50,000 Saxony, 27,000; Wurtemburg, 19,000.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Coffee Grounds as Manure.

Vick's Magazine recommends coffee grounds as manure. A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results was so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

Grafting Grape Vines.

Grape vines can be grafted, although grafting has not been much practiced in this country. Various methods of grafting have been recommended, but the following is probably as good as any: The old vine should be cut off below the ground early in the spring, and before the sap has started, and cleft in the same manner as an apple or pear stock. The cutting is prepared and inserted in the manner usual with other grafts. The stock is bound up and the earth replaced. The cutting should have one eye left above the ground.

Water for Milch Cows.

It is as necessary that water should be given to the milch cows in the winter as it is to feed them hay. We say water, because many feed their new milch cows with slops and roots, thinking that the cows when fed in this way would not require water. The water should be pure and good. Salt, too, is a requisite for them that should not be neglected. Eighty-seven per cent. of the milk consists of water, and where salt is sparingly supplied the digestive powers of the cow are enfeebled, and the milk is defective in keeping quality, as well as quantity and quality. Very many new milch cows are now coming in, and it is a good plan to start out right with them.

To Tell the Age of Cattle.

The age of horned cattle may generally be known by rings on the horns till their tenth year; after that time they give no indication of age further than that the animal has passed its tenth year. The first ring appears on the horns after the animal has passed two years old—soon after, as a general rule, though sometimes before that age. During the third year the ring gradually increases, and at three years of age it is completely formed. The second ring appears during the fourth year, and at the fifth year it is complete. After that period an additional ring is formed each year. This rule is sufficiently plain and even a young farmer needs but little practice to enable him to read a cow's age on her horns. A cow with three rings is six years old; with four she is seven years old. No new rings are formed after the tenth year; the deeper rings, however, and the worn appearance of the horns are pretty sure indications of old age.

To What Age will Cows Breed?

Professor Fleming says that cows have been known to breed after they were twenty years old; but the most remarkable case that we are now able to recall, is that of the short-horn cow Cherry by Waterloo (2816), bred by Mr. John Stephenson, of Wolveston, England. This cow was calved December 20, 1821, dropped her first calf January 16, 1825, and continued to breed regularly every year up to February, 1840, when she dropped her sixteenth calf, being then in her nineteenth year. Another very remarkable case was that of Red Rose by Windsor (698). This cow was calved in 1812, and produced sixteen calves; the last birth being twin heifers, dropped when she was sixteen years old. There are several instances on record of cows breeding up to the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth year; but these are of course exceptional, the great majority of cows ceasing to breed before they are twelve years old.

Strawberry Grubs.

A writer in the *Fruit Recorder* says: I have used rock salt, both fresh and refuse, coarse and fine, before and after plowing, for strawberries in spring, and have also applied it in autumn, but with only partial success, although I apply twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. Many grubs fail up and quit business, but usually enough are left to carry out the contract to destroy one-half to three-fourths of the first setting of strawberry plants and take a grab (or grub) mortgage on the next. It is well to apply salt freely, but something more is needed to protect strawberry plants. If strawberry growers would experiment carefully, and not jump at conclusions, some poison like Paris green or London purple, in water, for dipping the roots of plants before setting, might be found to be effectual; or, better, some substance invigorating to the plants and offensive to the grubs may be discovered. I have heard the statement that grubs would not touch roots of strawberry plants that were dipped in wood ashes and water mixed—about one pint to a pailful—and that plants were not at all injured by the liquid. I would recommend careful trial of it and accurate report by strawberry growers. Possibly soot may be as good or better, as it is specially obnoxious to worms and bugs.

Recipes.

SPINACH SOUP.—Pick and wash quite clean a quantity of spinach. Put it in a saucepan with salt quant. suff., and when quite done squeeze all the moisture out of it and pass it through a hair sieve. Dilute the pulp thus obtained with as much well-flavored stock as will make it of the right consistency; make it boiling hot, add a dash of pepper, and at the time of serving put a pat of fresh butter in the soup tureen.

PICKLED PIGS FEET—Get a number of fresh and nicely cleaned pigs' feet and boil in slightly salted water until tender. While warm remove the horny tips from the ends of the toes. Pack in a stone jar. Meanwhile heat two quarts of cider vinegar, two dozen whole peppers, a dozen cloves and a dozen blades of mace. Give one boil and pour over the still warm pigs' feet. Put a plate over them, with a weight on top to keep them under the vinegar, and set away in a cool place. They are very healthful and excellent for dyspeptics.

RICE CROQUETTES.—Delicious croquettes of rice are made thus: Take one quart of boiled rice (if possible boil the rice the day before you wish to make the croquettes), three eggs and a little salt. If the rice is very moist put in rolled cracker; add a very little sugar. Put some flour on the kneading-board, and drop a spoonful of the rice on the board, roll it in a long roll and drop into hot lard and fry a la fried cakes.

TO PREPARE CABBAGE.—A nice way to prepare cabbage for immediate use is to cut enough into fine shreds to fill a quart dish; pepper and salt to taste. Sprinkle over it a teaspoonful of sugar. Into two-thirds of a pint of vinegar put a teaspoonful of butter, and let it boil. then pour over the prepared cabbage. Cover tightly and send to the table. Or, prepare the cabbage as above, only take half a pint of cream and add to it three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and pour over it. Do not heat the cream.

A GOOD PEA SOUP.—In an article on "Summer Soups," Mrs. Beecher gives the following as a recipe for a most delicious pea soup": Put a half pound of butter into a soup kettle, over the fire, and add to it a quart of green peas. Shake them round constantly for fifteen minutes to prevent them burning. Then take out half the peas, and set aside; then pour in two quarts of vegetable stock, or some prefer boiling water. Cut fine about a pint of spinach, half a dozen green onions, a little mint if agreeable, and a head of celery. Set the kettle where this will stew slowly two hours, till all the materials are reduced to a jelly, then add the pint of peas preserved, three tablespoonfuls of sweet butter rolled in flour, two tablespoonfuls of salt and one of black pepper. Let it just boil up, then pour into a hot soup tureen, and serve immediately.

What it Costs to be Cremated.

The trustees of the Le Moyne crematory in Washington, Penn., have had so many queries put to them in relation to the manner, expense, etc., of cremation, that they have had the following circular printed and sent to persons desiring information:

In reply to your inquiries in regard to cremation, we would say that Doctor F. Julius LeMoyne erected his crematory for his own use and that of persons in the neighborhood, and not for the general public, his hope being that crematories would be erected in different parts of the country. He, however, allowed the cremation of a few bodies, for the purpose of keeping this reform before the public, as well as to gratify a strong desire of those who had no other way of showing their interest in the subject. The trustees endeavor to follow his wishes, although he left no directions in the matter, nor any fund for keeping up the crematory, hence a small sum is added to the actual cost of cremation.

The crematory is situated at Washington, Washington county, Pa. The place may be reached by rail from either Pittsburg or Wheeling.

The trustees will receive no bodies for cremation unless they are previously satisfied that death is recent and from natural causes. The information must be accompanied by a certificate from the attending physician and the board of health, and some referees known to both parties are desirable.

A timely notice is required for another reason. It requires about twenty-four hours to heat the furnace before the introduction of the body; after the body is placed in the retort it is consumed in about two hours, but from twenty to twenty-fours must be allowed for the cooling of the retort before the ashes can be removed.

The body is removed from the coffin before cremation; hence, if a sheet be laid in the coffin under the body, it can be lifted out more easily. Simple clothing and a plain coffin are recommended.

The ashes are generally placed in a sealed tin box, and can be carried away by the friends or sent by express. The weight of the ashes varies from five to seven pounds.

The cost of cremating a body is $45. This includes all expenses after the body reaches the railroad station at Washington—hearse, carriage and box, as well as fuel, attendance, etc.

Man's Body.

Within a very near approach to truth, says a scientific paper, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 1,000,000,000; the annual loss by death is 18,000,000. Now, the weight of the animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is no less than 634,000 tons, and its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the earth the gases thus generated, decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This circle of changes has been going on ever since man became an occupier of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which in due time becomes a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which in their turn become the animal; then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphere, and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the earth or bone substance alone remaining where it is deposited.

Cut Glass.

What is known as cut glass is glass with incisions and ornaments with smooth surfaces, appearing as if cut by a sharp instrument. The cutting of the glass consists entirely in grinding away successive portions by holding them upon the surface of wheels of stone, metal and wood, which are made to revolve rapidly. The first or rough cutting is sometimes given by wheels of stone, resembling grindstones. Afterward wheels of iron are used, having their edges covered with sharp sand or with emery. To prevent heat by friction small streams of water are applied. The last polish is given by brush.

It is possible for a man of thirty-three—who has survived one generation—to have lived in the terms of half the Presidents.

Pleasant to the taste and surprisingly quick in relieving coughs and colds, it is not at all strange that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has displaced so many other cough remedies.

CURIOUS FACTS.

It is queer that America has not yet been able to produce a grape which will make raisins, though there is something like it in California.

A healthy man requires about a pint of air at a breath. He breathes about 1,000 times an hour and requires about fifty-seven hogsheads of air every twenty-four hours.

One of the modes of punishment in China is to compel a criminal to die of sleeplessness, by keeping him awake a week, night and day. Ten days is sure to prove fatal, and is terrible agony for the victim.

The stages and theaters of the Greeks and Romans were so immense that the actors, to be heard, were obliged to have recourse to metallic masks, contrived with great mouths, to augment the natural sound of the voice.

If a train of cars should start to-day and travel toward the sun at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and twenty-four hours a day, and 365 days in a year, it would take 170 years to reach the sun. And the sun is our next-door neighbor; and our solar system is a little flake of light on the borders of infinity.

In the manufacture of attar of roses at Gharapore, Hindostan, the petals o the flowers are put into clay stills, with twice their weight of water, and the produce exposed to the fresh air for a night in open vessels. The attar is skimmed from the exposed pans, and sells at £10 the rupee weight, to make which 20,000 roses are required. It is frequently adulterated with sandalwood oil.

An old miner who has had fifteen years' experience underground says that he has observed one peculiar fact, that between 12 and 2 o'clock in the night if there is a loose stone or bit of earth in the mine it is sure to fall. Says he: About this time it seems that everything begins to stir, and immediately after 12, although the mine has been as a tomb before, you will hear particles of rock and dirt come tumbling down, and if there is a caving piece of ground in the mine it is sure to give way.

[Worcester (Mass.) Spy.]

Nothing on Earth so Good.

Certainly a strong opinion, said one of our reporters to whom the following was detailed by Mr. Henry Kaschop, with Mr. George E. Miller, 418 Main street, this city: I suffered so badly with rheumatism in my leg last winter that I was unable to attend to my work, being completely helpless. I heard of St. Jacobs Oil and bought a bottle, after using which I felt greatly relieved. With the use of the second bottle I was completely cured. In my estimation there is nothing on earth so good for rheumatism as St. Jacobs Oil. It acts liks a charm.

The Color of Lightning.

The color of lightning is altogether due to the nature of the substance which is made incandescent in its track. The blue, red, purple or silver tints which are ordinarily much more brilliantly marked in warm climates and inter-tropical countries than they ever are in England, are due to the same circumstance as the color which is designedly communicated to the light of different kinds of fireworks. It is a result of the intrinsic natures of the vaporized particles which are made to shine. The vapor of iron has one kind of sheen, and the vapor of sulphur another. Each different foreign ingredient that floats in the air has its own proper hue, which it can communicate to the lightning. The broad flashes of light that appear in the clouds during a thunder-storm, and that are distinguished as sheet-lightning, are very often merely the reflections from the cloud-mist of the discharges that pass from one part to another with each redistribution of the internal charge as the tension at the outer surface is changed by an external flash.

This redistribution of the internal charge is sometimes also marked by very beautiful lines of coruscation playing upon the dark background as the storm drifts away. There is a table mountain a few miles away from Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, over which this kind of display is continually exhibited. The retreating storm-clouds linger over he flat top of this mountain, where they can be seen from the city in the advancing night. In this dark canopy of the mountain bright coruscations, accompanying each redistribution of the electrical charge, can be watched for hours at a time—now assuming the form of coronals of electric fire, now running along in machiolated horizontal lines just above the flat top of the mountain, and now radiating out in all directions from a central loop, like the cracks of starred glass.—*Science for All.*

[La Crosse Republican Leader.]

Having been cured by St. Jacobs Oil, I recommend the same to all sufferers with rheumatism, says Mr. L. Shiffman, 2804 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.

We beg to inform our many friends and constituents that our cane and bald-headed eagle departments are entirely full, but that we would not refuse if positively compelled to accept a house and lot, a horse and buggy, or a barrel for revenue only.

Truth and Soberness.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system? Truth and soberness compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truths" in another column.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* calls for two new literary characters. It says Maggie May and Jennie June are already prominent, and that there is room yet for Aggie August and Sarah September.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT TREATISE
On the Horse and his Diseases. Containing an Index of Diseases which gives the Symptoms, Cause and the Best Treatment of each. A Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison. A Table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages with Rules for telling the age. A valuable collection of Receipts and much other valuable information. 100-Page Book sent postpaid to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents. Postage Stamps taken. NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 148 & 150 Worth Street, New York.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
For over thirty-four years
DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT
has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

Great Merit.
All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

Georgia is rapidly developing a great lumber business. The estimated product for this year will comprise 300,000,000 feet, valued at more than $5,000,000.

You Can't Afford
To be without Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

There are six journalists in the Alabama legislature.

AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE.—The readers of the *Argus* have no doubt seen the advertisement of Ely's Cream Balm in another column. An article like Cream Balm has long been desired, and now that it is within the reach of sufferers from catarrh, hay fever, etc., there is every reason to believe they will make the most of it. Dr. W. E. Buckman, W. E. Hamman, druggist, and other Eastonians have given it a trial, and all recommend it in the highest terms.—*Easton (Pa.) Daily Argus.*

I have been a sufferer for years with catarrh, and under a physician's treatment for over a year; have tried a number of sure cure remedies and obtained no relief. I was advised to try Ely's Cream Balm. It gave me immediate relief. I believe I am now entirely cured.—G. S. Davis, First National Bank, Elizabeth, N. J.

Price, 50 cents. Ely's Cream Balm Co., Owego, N. Y. Will mail it for 60 cents.

Suggestions.
You can buy Buggies and Harness at wholesale prices of the ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MF'G. Co., Elkhart, Ind. Shipped with privilege of examining before paying. Hand-sewed Oak Leather Team Harness, $25. Single Harness, $8 to $20. Platform Spring Buggies, $75, etc. Price-list sent free. W. B. PRATT, Sec.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

A MILLION bottles of CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will produce new hair on a million bald heads, which is something that no other preparation ever discovered will do.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.

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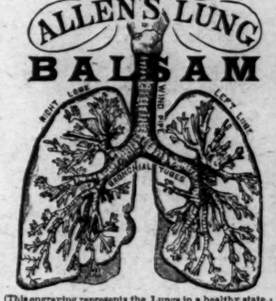

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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